HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 90— BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 18 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16 Apr.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £109
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th April	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927 15thApr.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
20th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 Apr.	22 Apr.
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 „	20 „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 „	12 May
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May	28 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET - - - BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhang	Peshawar City
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lyallapur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Ludhiana	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Meerut City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Multan City	Simla
Gojra	(Maghiana)	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

Jammu

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.
KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best. It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.
CASTLE BRAND KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. THE BEST PORTLAND CEMENT
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C.MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1927	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA;
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

WANTED—A fully qualified English (LADY) DOCTOR. Pay from Rs. 500/, rising annually, to Rs. 800/ per mensem in addition to a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply with particulars to Box 1948 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28398

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Gujerati B. Com. or UNDERGRADUATE with a thorough knowledge of Gujerati Accounts. Those having experience of building construction work will be preferred. Apply in own hand writing in English and Gujerati with copies of testimonials, and minimum pay required to Box No. 1951 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R174

WANTED—4 STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVERS to work on L. B. roads. Intending drivers should submit their applications along with copies of testimonials so as to reach the U/S before 5th May, 1927. Pay of each will be fixed according to qualifications and experience. Three posts are temporary i.e. for 6 months and one post is permanent. The applicants should state their experiences of rolling work with the last pay they drew during last services with copies of latest testimonials to C. C. HULKOTI, President D. L. B. DHARWAR.
A 28445

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Elphinstone Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—2 DIXI LORRIES, 15/20 H. P., carrying capacity 3 tons, recently fitted with new solid tyres, mileage only 3500. Rs. 1,500/- each for quick sale. Apply Box No. 1949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
JA E28408

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE ABSOLUTELY FREE!!—Guaranteed Pure KASHI SILK. Particulars against one anna stamp. HAR AND SONS, (Dept. S.), Englishia Line, Benares Cantt.
T R180

ANANDA KRISHNA WEAVING COMPANY CHOWA, CANNANORE.—Manufacturers of Cotton Checks, Imitation Tweeds and Silks, Shirtings, Bed-sheets, Towels, etc. WANTED active AGENTS all over India.
T R183

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies. Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.
R175

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult :—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are pubhshed in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR COCANADA MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SCHEME.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COCANADA of certain plant costing approximately three lakhs of Rupees; the work which includes erection has been divided up into two sections, namely,

(a) Oil Engines, Generating Plant. Crane, Switchgear and Transformers and (b) Line Materials, overhead and underground.

2. Printed copies of the specification and plans can be had from the Municipal Office, Cocanada, on payment of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 respectively for Section A and Rs. 4 and Rs 6 respectively for Section B. Only tenders in such forms and complying with the conditions therein will be considered.

3. Every sectional tender should be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000 in currency notes.

4. Tenders should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, before 1st July, 1927, forenoon.

5. Tenders will be opened by the Chairman, Municipal Council, in his office on 1st July, 1927, in the presence of the tenderers and the Electrical Inspector to Government.

D. KRISHNAMURTHI,
Chairman.
Municipal Office, Cocanada.
28428

PUBLIC NOTICES,

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Trichinopoly.

The SOUTH INDIAN FARMS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. 1913).

CAPITAL—RUPEES TWENTYFIVE LAKHS.

Divided into 50,000 Shares of the value of Rs. 50 each.

Payable as follows :—

Rs, 10 with application. **Rs. 20** on allotment. **Rs. 15** on 1st July 1924.
(It is not proposed to call the balance for the present.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. Mr. K. C. SAPTARISHI REDDIAR, Zamindar, Kattuputtur, Chairman,
2. Mr. K. C. M. VENKATACHALA REDDIAR, Zamindar, Thottiyam.
3. Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI, M.A., B.L, M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.
4. Mr. V. GNANASIROMANI NADAR, Government Pensioner, Trichinopoly, Managing Agent.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. M. S. KRISHNASWAMI AND JEGANATHAN—Government Diplomates in Accountancy; Public Accountants and Auditors, Trichinopoly.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

5, NANDIKOIL STREET, TRICHINOPOLY. TEPPAKULAM, P. O.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 2000 shares.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is Rs. 60,000 nearly two-thirds of which is cost of stamps and registration. The commission for selling shares will be 5 per cent. on the face value of the shares sold. Promotion fees will be half per cent on the authorised capital.

The qualification for the office of Director, except in the case of the Managing Agent, is the holding of not less than 100 shares. A Director's remuneration, including the Managing Agent, is Rs. 50.

Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiar, one of the Directors, is the vendor, and Mr. V. Gnanasiromani Nadar, the Managing Agent and "ex officio" Director, is promoter.

PROSPECTS

The object of the Company is to carry on wet and dry cultivation on a large scale on modern scientific lines under the supervision of trained agricultural graduates, adopting improved implements, chemical manures, a proper rotation and selection of crops. Later on, the Company will prepare its own produce for the market.

The Company has arranged for the purchase of about 470 acres of wet, 150 acres of garden, and 1070 acres of dry land in the Trichinopoly District and about 3878 acres of dry land in the South Arcot District for Rs. 16,00,000 of which Rs. 13,50,000 is to be paid in cash and Rs. 2,50,000 by the allotment of 5000 fully paid-up shares of the Company. The Company has entered into an agreement to this effect on 5th March 1927 with the owner, Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiar, Zamindar of Minnampalli residing at Thottiyam, Trichinopoly District.

The **Trichinopoly lands** are situated in Thottiyam and adjoining villages in the Musiri Taluq, 30 miles to the west of Trichinopoly on the Trichinopoly-Namakal Road, and 1-1/2 miles from the Lalapet Railway Station. The wet lands are irrigated from the Cauvery and yield two crops a year. Plantain, sugarcane, betel vine, turmeric and similar valuable crops, as well as paddy, are grown on them. The 150 acres of garden lands are commanded by wells; about 450 acres more are suitable for garden cultivation and wells will be sunk to irrigate them. Dry crops such as ground-nut, cumbu, cholam, etc. can be grown on the remaining 620 acres.

The **South Arcot lands** are situated in Vadakuthu and six adjoining villages in the Cuddalore Taluk. The Madras trunk road passes through them about 8 miles to the south of Panruti. The Cuddalore-Vriddachalam Railway, which is to be expected to be opened in the course of this year, passes about a mile to the south. The land was originally forest reserve and most of it has yet to be cleared for cultivation. The soil is fertile and suitable for the growth of cashewnut and casuarina trees, groundnut and all varieties of dry crops. There is a large ruined tank which might be restored; water is also available within practicable depth in several parts of the area, and wells, some of which at least are likely to be subartesian, will be sunk in course of time for irrigation and garden crops raised.

All the lands have been thoroughly examined and their possibilities appraised by an expert who has had practical experience of the working of most of the Government Farms in the Madras Presidency. His opinion is that, as soon as the South Arcot lands are brought under cultivation, (which is expected to be done in the course of a year) the Company will be earning enough to pay a dividend of about 12 per cent. When the property is fully developed by the sinking of wells, installation of pumping plants, and the provision of machinery for the preparations of the produce for the market (such as sugar-making, cotton-ginning, oil-pressing, etc.) the dividends are sure to be larger.

There is scarcely any element of speculation about the business of the Company, and its Shares should be particularly attractive to those investors who wish to have the security of land for their money and will be content with a reasonable and certain dividend every year, but whose circumstances make it impossible for them to undertake cultivation on their own account. They would be also an excellent investment for religious, charitable and other trust funds.

For the first year (or perhaps two) the dividends may not be very attractive; but, afterwards, they are expected to rise steadily and gradualy to as much as 20 per cent in the course of five or six years. When all the lands are brought under cultivation, and the contemplated improvements are effected, the properties will rise considerably in value and will be more than ample to cover the entire share capital and the share-holders will have full security for their investmest.

Applications for Shares should be on forms which may be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company and they should be sent along with the deposit to the Managing Agent.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; and when the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

The report of the expert and the agreement with the vendor referred to above, as well as the Memorandum and the Articles of Association can be inspected in the Office of the Company between 8 a.m. and 12 noon, and between 4 and 6 p.m. on all working days.

K. C. SAPTARISHI REDDIAR,
K. C. M. VENKATACHALA REDDIAR,
T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI.
V. GNANASIROMANI NADAR.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS LIMITED, INDORE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Mills Premises on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1927, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at 31st December, 1926.
2. To sanction the Declaration of Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th April to MONDAY, the 25th April, 1927, (both days inclusive).

Indore, 9th April, 1927.

By order of the Board,
NANDLAL BHANDARI & SONS,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on or after Wednesday, the 15th of June, 1927, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office on office days at the Mills, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on Monday the 11th April, 1927.
28459

FOR SALE.

1. P. Orr and Son's Six 14" DUMPY LEVELS, complete with spare parts in working order with tripod stand.
2. P. Orr and Son's Ten SOP-WOOD LEVELLING STAVES, 14" in length, slightly used.
3. Six STEEL CHAINS, 100" long, slightly used with arrows.

Inquire about prices from

STATE ENGINEER,
Rajkot.
28391

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, CANNANORE.

S. C. 137|27.

T. K. ABDULLA KUTTI ..... Plaintiff.
P. KORAN ..... Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit stands adjourned to 21st April, 1927, and if the defendant does not put in his appearance on that day, the suit will be heard ex-parte.

T. KRISHNAN,
Plaintiff's Vakil.
28458

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYAN KRISHNAJI BAGWE, a Doctor in Charge of the Workshop of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay....Deceased.

ANANT NARAYAN BAGWE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Student, residing at Parkar Building, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR

The 8th day of April, 1927.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28454

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome made to order furniture by 'John Roberts', 'Dewjee Canjee' and others, one cottage piano by 'Broadwood and Sons' London, Grapho-phone by S. Rose and Co., rich Persian carpets, English safe by 'Chubb and Sons' ice box etc., etc.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at 'Curzon House,' opposite the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome made to order furniture by 'John Roberts', 'Dewjee Canjie' and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, leather lined arm chairs, large handsome sideboard with mirror, drawers and cupboard, dinner waggons, khaki lined suite of drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, glass door silver and drawing room cabinets, rich Persian carpets, table ornaments one sweet toned full iron frame cottage piano by Broadwood and Sons, London, one grapho-phone by S. Rose and Co., single and double bedsteads, handsome mirror and panel door almyrahs one English iron safe on stand by 'Chubb and Sons' London, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, oval mirror, dressing chest of drawers with side glasses, teapoys, easy chairs, writing tables, hatstand, one round safe, steel ice box, store cupboards, meat-safe etc., etc., the property of Duncan W. Wilson Esqr., C.I.E., of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome specially made to order entire suite of dining, drawing and bed room Jacobean furniture by 'John Roberts', also solid blackwood carved furniture, American roll top table, one cottage piano with pianola combined, rich velvet pile carpets cabinet phonograph, American ice box, one 'Velie' and one 'Hudson' motor cars etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at Nepean Road. Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome specially made to order entire suite of dining, drawing and bed room Jacobean furniture, also solid blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs to match, handsome Jacobean side board with cupboard and drawers, dinner waggons, handsome rich tapestry lined suite of Jacobean sofas and easy chairs to match, large rich velvet pile carpet and rugs, one sweet toned full iron frame cottage piano with pianola, one His Master's Voice Cabinet phonograph with records, rich table ornaments, China and Satsuma vases and figures, one American large roll top office table, revolving chair, single and double bedsteads, Jacobean mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, glass door book cases, hatstand, glass door silver cabinets, easy chairs, hatstand, American ice box with refrigerator, etc., etc., the property of S. I. Gillum Esqr., of the Bombay Co., Ltd., proceeded to Europe and others

Catalogues are published and the property on view from to-morrow.

The property of another gentleman.—

One 21 H. P. 6 Cylinder 5 seater 'Velie' car well equipped and in good running order.

One up-to-date almost new 'Hudson' 7 seater car in perfect order electrically equipped.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IRANI'S SHOP KNOWN AS "KING ALBERT RESTAURANT" WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL FURNITURE, ETC., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 697 of 1927 (Jehangirjee vs. Navroji), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will this day TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Dhobi Talao, Chandanwadi opp. New Bombay High School.

The stock-in-trade of an Irani's shop known as "King Albert Restaurant" with its furniture, good-will, etc., as a going concern in one lot.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Manager, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1927, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:

Photo Materials, Betalnuts, seeds, cinema accessories (camera), fancy goods, Gramophone, Motor car (Bilcox) Bumpers, Matchwood, Florida water, Gravestone, Medicines, Safety matches, Ladies' stockings, Petrol Engine, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 BALES MUTHIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1927, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near Toyo Menka Electric Press on Plot No. G. 128 by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

27 Bales Muthia cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

AGAIN AND AGAIN YOU WILL LIKE TO SEE BECAUSE

This is the picture which can compete with even foreign pictures and

The story is an historical fiction interesting

COME AND SEE TO-DAY—THIS WEEK

NETAJI PALKAR

Maharashtra Films' Super Production

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS

AT LAST IT IS EXPOSED—!!

The meeting place and the doings of

THE SECRET SOCIETY

which had become a terror to the public

Come and Witness / Bring your friends } **on SATURDAY 23rd**

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

When the sensational social picture

The Cultured Criminal

LATEST OF SAURASTRA FILM LTD.,

Will be Screened—Don't Fail It.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES AT MATINEE ONLY.

As. 3/-, As. 6/-, As. 12/-, Re. 1/- and Re. 1/8.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HELL CONQUERED AND PASSION CONTROLLED—!-!

SPECIAL EASTER

HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME

WHAT YOU WILL SEE!

A Jealous Queen and her disappointed Passion—!

A child's Prayer and the Lord's Reward—!

An Innocent girl and the pure Love and also A Queen damsel's Painful Passion

The Proud King of Hell and a Powerful Hereculic Peasant's Victory—! The Proud HELL Lord v/s A Divine Herecules Peasant

Most exciting Scenes.

-MACISTE- The Herecules Prince TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK. JEALOUS QUEEN of HELL

DON'T MISS TO SEE IT TO-DAY.

First Time in Bombay

ALLIANCE MILLION DOLLAR Production

MACISTE IN HELL-!

Featuring

World-Renowned athleetic champion star

!!—MACISTE—!!

Maciste—the Protector of good who in spite of all his Herculean efforts is not able to resist to the diabolical strength of his enemies and fails to rescue the persons he loves. His Philanthropic work however is helped by a mysterious strength, the genius of goodness which makes use of an innocent child to destroy what the genius of evil has done.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - - - New Charni Road.

TIME: SATURDAY, SUNDAY and BANK HOLIDAYS at 3 P.M.

DAILY 4 SHOWS—5—7—9—11 P. M.

COMING:—

Krishna Production "Unpractical"

PRECIOUS CINEMA

Lamington Road

Now under entirely new management!

TO-DAY - - - - and - - - - THIS WEEK

POLA NEGRI—POLA NEGRI—POLA NEGRI

the famous emotional star in

"MANIA"

a Mighty thundering Drama of unusual splendour and thrilling climax!

GORGEOUS OPERA SCENES!

Star Actress Shot Dead before a huge audience! See

POLA NEGRI - - - - - - POLA NEGRI

as the beloved fiancee ready to make the greatest possible sacrifice for her lover's fame and fortune. The programme includes a two reel

WILLIAM FOX

Hilarious Comedy: "CIRCUSPALS"

TO-DAY: 3-30; 5-15; 7 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRECIOUS CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

SHORT STAY ONLY!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

During the Easter Holidays Special Matinees at 3-30 P. M.

ON SUNDAY, THE 17th APL. '27

NEW HINDI-URDU DRAMA

FINE SCENERIES! RICH COSTUMES!!

MIRAKE PRABHU

ON MONDAY, THE 18th APL. 1927

MARATHI POPULAR DRAMA!

SANSHAYA KALLOL

AT THE **RIPON THEATRE,** GRANT ROAD.

Booking open at the Theatre.

Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar will act as Heroine.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30 Daily.

To-day Show begins at 3-30 P.M.

By special request of our patrons for the Easter Holidays Week!

A story of a man among men —and a woman among women.

"THE MARK OF ZORRO"

Starring

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Also

HAROLD LLOYD COMIC.

NEXT WEEK SERIAL

'THE FIGHTING TRAIL'

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue **FREE.**

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.

Girgaum Back Road.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA

AND

PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Mellin's is the one Baby Food on which every mother can rely. It builds firm flesh and sturdy bones, and gives the best start in life a babe can have. Be safe from the first, give

The Right Start!

Send this advt. to

WILSON LATHAM & Co. Ltd.

Bombay for Free Sample & book let

(Mention Name of Paper)

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all Chemists

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot: THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1. England.

COMMERCIAL

AMERICAN.

N. Y.:—Holiday market. Nothing Doing Closed Unchanged to 4 Points Higher. LOCAL:—Improved on Japanese Buying. Closed Steady.

Bombay April 16.

The New York market closed unchanged to 4 points higher on the 14th inst. In view of the Easter Holidays there was no fresh business except squaring up of previous engagements.

The Liverpool opened easy but closed steady with a little covering. Spot Cotton was rather weak at a decline of 6 points at 7.77d. per lb.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 16.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day with Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 280/4 and in the absence of the sellers, prices gradually improved on buying by Messrs. Gosho and some Indore operators. The close was steady as under at 3 p.m. Sewri is entirely closed.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	280 4	288/8	280/1	288/8
July/Aug	286	289	286	289
Oomra				
May	274	275/8	274	275/8
July	275/8	277/8	275/8	277/8
Bengal				
May	260/8	264	260/8	264

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 14.

May	14.18
July	14.40
October	14.69
December	14.87
January	14.91
Middling Spot	14.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April, 14.

May	14.21
July	14.42
Middling Spot	14.21

NEW YORK.

New York, April 14.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.21
July	14.47
October	14.72
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
May	14.20
July	14.42
October	14.68
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—	
May	14.27
July	14.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 14.

April		7.49
May	7.56	7.58
June		7.63
July	7.69	7.72
August		7.76
September		7.80
October	7.81	7.83
November		7.85
December		7.88
January		7.91
February		7.93
March	7.96	7.98
April		8.00
Middling Spot		7.77

SALES.

Liverpool, April. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 14.

Scinde Good	5.90
Scinde Fully Good	6.10
Scinde Fine	6.30
Bengal Good	6.00
Bengal Fully Good	6.20
Bengal Fine	6.40
Oomra Good	6.40
Oomra Fully Good	6.65
Oomra Fine	6.90
Broach Good	6.40
Broach Fully Good	6.70
Broach Fine	7.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April. 14.

April		13.12
May	13.20	13.20
June		13.25
July		13.33
August		13.36
September		13.45
October		13.47
November	13.55	13.58
December		13.63
January		13.62
February		13.62
March		13.70
April		13.75
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot		13.06

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 16.

The Linseed market is quiet with a small business. The Wheat market is steady with the absence of sellers.

Linseed May	10	12	0
Linseed September	11	2	0
Wheat May	7	9	3
Wheat September	7	11	6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, April 16.

The market is quiet but steady with a small business. The undertone is steady. We quote:—

Silver Ready	59	10	0
Chaitra delivery	59	11	0
Va'shakh delivery	59	10	0

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 1

Demand Bills 485.25

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 14.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3 3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 14.

Day's Receipts at U S Ports 19,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5 bales.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 14.

T T Berlin on London 20.49.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.14 1/3
T T Brussels on London 24.92.
T T Madrid on London 27.62.
T T Milan on London 96.60.
T T Berne on London 25.25.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164 00.

LINSEED.

London, April 14.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Apl/May shipment buyers £17:7:6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
May/June shipment. Antwerp paid £15:5.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Apl/May shipment offered £18:12:6

COFFEE.

New York, Apr. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality),
Spot. 15-7/2

LONDON METALS.

London, April 14.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£59-1/9
Copper, Braziers,	£71
Yellow Metal,	£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£26-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£303
Tin Plates, I. C., 20" 14", ..	S D
112 Sheets per case of 108 lb, net...	19/10-/18

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment Nominal. £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £18-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment quoted, £19-17-6

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 14

SILVER —Market quiet.

Spot	26
Forward	25-15/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 14.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) ..	£111-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-7/8
National Bank	£47-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4% ..	£86-1/4
Conversion Loan ..	£75
Indian Loan 5 1/2% ..	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£68-1/4
Consols	£54-1/4
War Loan 5%	£102
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£91-1/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 14.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Apl/May shipment Sellers. 49/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Apl./May shipment Sellers. 50/6
Wheat, Australian,
Apl./May shipment. Sellers. 52/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Apl./May shipment Sellers. 52/6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 14.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

BELFAST LINEN MARKET REPORT

The Linen Market for the Fortnight ended 23rd March 1927, was as under:—

FLAX.

Irish.—The markets have been small since the last report and prices have advanced. The offerings latterly have not been bought up so quickly and it is thought that there will be no further advance in prices.

Soviet:—The Co-operatives would sell limited quantities at a sharp advance. Tendency exceedingly firm.

YARNS.

Owing to the large amount of business put through during the past few weeks, there is a pouse on the part of both sellers and buyers. The former are not in need to press sales and in any case cannot go beyond their resources in raw materials, present market prices for flax being absolutely prohibitive. Buyers on the other hand are pretty well provided for and are more anxious as to the future of prices for goods.

WEAVERS.

There is a steady day to-day business peing done, not however in the same volume as a fortnight ago, but quite sufficient to keep the market steady and firm. More looms are being put on, and factories are decidedly busier.

MERCHANTS.

Prices are very firm and are still advancing. This is not to be wondered at when it is realised that flax has advanced 50 p.c. Considering the prices which have to be asked a fair amount of business has been booked, but not at anything like the full rates. There is little hope of getting cloth orders at anything like today's quotations for raw material.

DRESS LINENS.

Recent reports from U. S. A. indicate that both White and Colored Linens are selling in fair quantities, and stocks in New York are being substantially reduced. Some new business has been placed for various markets but it is difficult to obtain the stiff advances necessitated by present cost of yarns. Stocks of plain goods in solid Colors meet with a ready sale.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

Bawdwin Mine:—During the month of March 42,466 tons of Ore were mined, including 3,168 tons of High Grade Ore. 28,600 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,330 tons of Leady Concentrates.

12,021 tons of Lead bearing material including 2,504 tons of High Grade Ore, were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 5,211 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—5,144 tons Refined Lead 504,112 Ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 55,884 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte. Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,250 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 132 oz. of Silver, 7.9 p.c. Lead, 46.7 p.c. Zinc.

In addition to the above 1,008 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 4,694 tons Copper Ore. 70 tons of Antimonial Lead were also produced. Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 396 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle".)

Muktsar, April 13.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Har	4	8	0
Wheat Bhandon	4	10	0
Wheat Asuj	4	11	3
Gram Jeth	3	9	0
Gram Har	3	9	6
Gram Asuj	3	14	0
Rapeseed Bisakh	7	5	3
Rapeseed Jeth	7	9	3
Rapeseed Bhadon	7	14	6
Barley Jeth	3	2	0
Cottonseed Bisakh	3	12	3
Cottonseed Jeth	3	14	3
Cottonseed Bhadon	4	2	0

READY.

Wheat	Gram	Rapeseed	Barley	Cottonseed
4/8	3/10	7/4	3 3	3/14
5/0	4/0	7/12		

Gram new 3/13.
Arrivals:—
Grains ..... 1500 mds.
Rapeseed ..... 500 mds.
Market condition: All grains and seeds are in steady condition.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/7-7/8	Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot.. ..	..1/8	Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	..1/7-3/4	Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	..1/8	Sellers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 16/7-1/2
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/6
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/7-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/7-3/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/8-1/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 30/10 1/2.

A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

RAJKOT PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY MEETS

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 15.

The Peoples' Representative Assembly of Rajkot met for the first time after the recent elections, on Saturday last, with Mr. Gordhandas Laohahhai the elected president in the Chair. His Highness the Thakore Saheb, the Dewan and three other prominent officials of the State attended.

After His Highness the Thakore Saheb formally inaugurated the Sessions, Mr. Kanji Galabhai, an elected member raised an important point of Constitution. He reminded the House of the fact that the Constitution of their Assembly did not provide for any nomination and yet the Thakore Saheb had nominated Mr. Gordhandas who had been elected president of the Assembly by a majority. The action of the Thakore Saheb, in Mr. Kanji's opinion, was grossly unconstitutional and he formally moved that the nomination of Mr. Gordhandas be annulled.

The Dewan Saheb, speaking on behalf of the State, said that the nomination was made by the Thakore Saheb in the interests of the Assembly and his Highness as the supreme authority in the state.

Mr. Kalidas Parekh supporting the resolution, said that Mr. Kanji was perfectly within his rights in moving the resolution. In fact the occasion demanded a motion of adjournment of the House because the question before them was of a great constitutional issue. Even His Highness the Thakore Saheb had at the previous sessions of the House agreed to such a motion being brought before the current sessions of the House.

THAKORE SAHEB EXPLAINS.

After some heated discussion, His Highness the Thakore Saheb who was calmly listening to the debate rose to offer an explanation. His Highness said that looking at the composition of the House he had been compelled to use his prerogative as the Ruler of the State and nominate Mr. Gordhandas. There was no room for the resolution proposed by Mr. Kanji because after his nomination Mr. Gordhandas was elected to the Speaker's post by a majority. The nomination has been made deliberately and the Thakore Saheb declared that he was not prepared to withdraw it. It was for the assembly to so mend its Constitution, if necessary as to allow such a nomination under special circumstances by the supreme authority.

After this, the President ruled the motion out of order.

The Assembly then proceeded with the business on the agenda after interpellations, Mr. Kalidas Parekh moved a resolution asking the State authorities to Act upon the resolutions passed by the Assembly and accepted by the State, at once. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Resolutions requesting the Durbar to use only Swadeshi cloth for police uniforms and to start night schools for the benefit of the workers and peasants in the villages of the State were also moved and adopted unanimously.

THE MAHAD INCIDENT

PROTEST MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

A meeting of the depressed classed was held at Damodar Hall, Parel on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Bole, J. P., M.L.C. to protest against the inhuman treatment of the depressed class delegates by the upper class Hindus at Mahad in Kolaba District. Speeches were made by the members of the depressed as well as the upper classes. The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1) This meeting of the depressed classes denounces in all seriousness the assault committed by the upper class Hindus in a most cowardly manner upon the delegates of the depressed classes Conference held at Mahad on the 20th of March 1927 for their having exercised their right to take water from the Chowdar Tank. This meeting desires to draw attention of the upper classes that the assault at Mahad is opposed to the declared policy of the Congress and the Hindu Maha Sabha.

(2) This meeting authorises the Depressed Classes Institute to arrange a deputation of the leaders of the depressed classes to wait upon His Excellency to ascertain the means Government is ready to adopt to protest the depressed classes against such unjust treatment.

(3) This meeting congratulates the delegates of the Mahad Conference for their courage in going to the Chowdar Tank and recommends that all future Conferences should follow their example wehreever they are held.

(4) This meeting recommends that the Municipalities and the Local Boards should not merely pass resolutions declaring which places within their area are public but that their resoution should be followed by an opening ceremony.

(5) This meeting expresses its sense of regret that Government should have left such an important matter as declaring which places are public to the discretion of the Municipalities and Local Boards. This meeting urges upon the Government itself to declare which places are public and guarantee their use to the depressed classes.

(6) This meeting of the depressed classes urges upon the Government that in view of the common experience that whenever the depressed classes attempt to exercise their lawful rights the orthodox section of the upper classes instigate their ignorant followers to harass and intimidate and otherwise molest the depressed classes Government should take from them bond of good behaviour under the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(7) This meeting condemns the purification of the Chowdar Tank for it treats such purification as an insult to the humanity of the depressed classes and urges upon the Government to proceed against the leaders of the purification ceremony for in the opinion of this meeting the leaders were the principal instigators of the assault.

To-day!

Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON. Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development during which he never ceased to take VIROL, enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ——— M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

VIROL LTD. HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

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The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs, and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies. Moreover, they are practically identical in composition with mother's milk, since they contain no excess of indigestible curd, and are thus superior to cow's milk or ordinary dried milk.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

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Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Easter Monday; Banks closed.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in March last was 850; males being 720 and 130 females.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 20th inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Matunga Residents' Association will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in Seth Velji Lakhamsi's Bungalow to consider the resignations of the President and Vice-President.

S. I. BADMINTON DOUBLES TOURNAMENT.

The finals of the South Indian Badminton Doubles Tournament will be played on the Southern Star Sports Club grounds, Parel to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. when Sir V. A. Dabholkar will preside and distribute prizes.

ZOO OF VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—

(1) One Indian Pangolin (Manis tricuspis) by Mr. F. K. Irani. (2) One Macaw Parrot (Ara ararauna) by Mr. G. M. Bistany. (3) One Spotted Deer (Cervus Axis) by Mr. G. B. Rangnekar. (4) One Hyaena (Hyaena striata) by Mr. C. Lobo.

SANSKRIT PATHSHALA AT VILE-PARLE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Vile-Parle and suburbs was held at Vile Parle in the premises of Sheth Shriman Lakhamidas Gocouldas Tejpal Bungalow on the 15th instant. Shri Ramapati Mishra presided. The president reviewed the necessity of the study of Sanskrit language and said such Pathashalas should be opened in every village.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt., A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):—

1. March "Lorraine" Ganne. 2. Overture, "The Bronze Horse" Auber. 3. Entr'acte, "Bon Voyage" Somerville. 4. Selection on Manx National Melodies, Wood. 5. Csardas, "No. 2." Michiels. 6. Selection, "The Count of Luxembourg" Lehar. 7. Suite, "Rivera Scenes" Brookes. (1) On the Quay. (2) By the Moonlit Sea. (3) Ballet Scene a la Russe "At the Casino." 8. Waltz, "Lysistrata" Lincke. 9. Fox Trot "For you," Granichstaedten. "God save the King-Emperor."

MR MUNSHI CONGRATULATED

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Sahitya Samsad Bambay, a meeting of those taking interest in the activities of the Samsad was held on Friday evening at the Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road to congratulate Mr. K. M. Munshi the president of the Samsad on his election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the university constituency. Prof. K. T. Shah presided.

Mr. Manharram Mehta and the Chairman delivered speeches congratulating Mr. Munshi and wishing him a long and successful career as a legislator.

After Mr. Munshi had made a suitable reply thanking the members of the Samsad for their congratulations, the gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks for the Chairman.

"KIKI" AT PATHE CINEMA.

"Kiki" came to town Saturday to delight audiences at the Royal Opera House. "Kiki" means Norma Talmadg, for the versatile star and perennial screen favorite has brought the famous Paris street girl to the silver sheet.

Norma, surrounded by a brilliant cast, enacts the role of a Paris street gamin with the soul of a "great lady." She is harumscarum character, unused to the good things of life until she meets a theatre manager (Ronald Colman), who partly through sympathy an partly through love, takes the girl into his luxurious home.

The devil-may-care miss, who is as nimble with her fists as she is with her tongue, has a love rival (Gertrude Astor). In fact Miss Astor in the picture, is Ronald's fiance, and how Norma wins him away from the richly dressed stage favorite and foils the gentlemanly villain (Mare MacDermott) is highly diverting.

"Kiki" is picturized on a lavish scale. A section of modern Paris, including cafes, shops, theatres, etc., has been faithfully reproduced in Miss Talmadge's latest picture produced by Joseph Schenck for First National.

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STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW

The market and Gardens committee have issued their report on the question of standardiztaion of weights and measures which will be discussed by the Municipal Corporation shortly. The Municipal Commissioner in reviewing the whole question in his letter says:—

On a careful consideration, I am of opinion that the inclusion of the lb. avoirdupois (7,000 grains) with its multiples and submultiples in the list of authorised weights, and the elimination of Bombay map from the list of authorised weights 'and' dry measures would afford a better basis for standardization of local weights and measures. The proposal to make the maund (dry measures) consist of 10 payalis is a more drastic departure from existing practice, but appears to me very desirable.

Finally it may be noted that under Corporation Resolution No. 5552, dated 25th September 1922, the Corporation have called for a report from the Commissioner in what trades or classes of trades in the City, he proposes to introduce the respective standards of weights and measures under the provisions of Section 418-420 of the Municipal Act, and unless the list of authorised weights and measures is settled with the concurrence of the Corporation and Government no executive action can be taken under the said provisions which were specifically inserted by Bombay Act IX of 1921 for effective control over false weights and measures.

After careful consideration the Committee beg to make the following recommendations:—

That the suggestion made in the Government letter to include the lb. avoirdupois (7,000 grains) with its multiples and submultiples in the list of authorized weights and to eliminate the "Bombay Map" from the list of authorized weights and measures be approved.

That the President be requested to inform Government accordingly.

SIRDAR ROBBED OF CASH AND JEWELLERY

DISHONEST SERVANT CONVICETD

Dolatsinh Shripatrao and Bagia Kanoo two Hindus were placed before the Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Mr. Acharekar, Inspector of Police C.I.D. on charges of theft and of receiving stolen property

The prosecution alleged that Dolatsinh who was in the employ of Sardar Bhau Saheb Rane of Gwalior had absconded on March 6 last from Sardar Griha, Carnac Road, Bombay, where the Sardar was putting up during his Sojourn to the city, with his (Bhav Sahebs) cash and jewellery of the value of Rs. 4000. Bhav Saheb had informed the police who were making inquiries in the matter. On March 20 last, Mr. Acharekar was informed that the second accused was selling some jewellery, and on making inquiries it was found that it was a part of the stolen property. Bhagia was thereupon arrested. Dolatsinh was arrested on suspicion by the Delhi City Police as he was found with two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each on him.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to one year's and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

WITNESS FAINTS IN COURT.

While he was being examined by Mr. R. P. Thanawala the Police Prosecutor before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday noon, Bharoselal Radhalal a bullion broker who came as a prosecution witness in the case in which Goonalal Manilal and Fanoolal Foomaklal two Hindus natives from Agra were charged with cheating suddenly fainted and further hearing in the case had to be postponed till the 22nd instant.

The prosecution in the case alleged that the accused persons who hail from Agra went to the shop of one Ratilal Chunilal a dealer in Gold and Silver at Mumbadevi on March 18 last and offered to sell some gold. Ratilal offered to pay Rs. 21-5 per tolah. The accused offered three pieces of gold but the complainant told them that it was brass. Thereupon the accused offered to pay Rs. 2,000 in charity. But the complainant handed over the accused to the police.

Mr. Thanawala conducted the prosecution while Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the first accused.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN ASSAM

SIMLA, April 17.

The through of low pressur persisted over the Gangetic plain and its Eastern portion is active. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Assam and Southeast Bengal with a few falls in Burma, a few thunderstoms have occurred in Mysore. A fresh Western disturbance is feebly affecting the Frontier.

Chief amounts—Myatkyina threequarters inch, Toungoo, Bhamo, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar a half, Tezpur one, Gauhati threequarters, Silchar five Cherrapunji and Narayanganj one and half and Chattagong six.

Forecast:—Extension into Bihar, Bengal and Burma and a few falls in the Frontier.

Earthquake report:—A slight earthquake shock at its origin about 35,000 miles away was recorded by Simla Seismograph at 14 hours 6 minutes yesterday and another feeble one at its origin about 2,000 miles away was recorded at 15 hours one minute.—A.P.

GREAT SOCIAL REFORMER.

THE LATE V. PANTALU'S ANNIVERSARY.

CHAMPION OF WIDOW REMARRIAGE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Association, a public meeting was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Sunday evening to celebrate the Jayanti of the late Rao Bahadur Veersalingam Pantalu Garu the great social reformer of Andhra. Messrs. Altekar, Narsimachariar, Nagabhusan Rao and Raghavendra Rao made speeches on the life-work of the late Pantalu while Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS REFORMER.

Speaking as a friend of the late Veersalingam Pantalu, Mr. K. Natarajan thanked the Bombay Andhra Association for celebrating for the very first time, the Jayanti of the great social reformer. The late Pantalu, he continued, was the most illustrious son of Anhrda. His name was a sacred name to all social reformers. At time when many of the social reformers were not willing to show their practial sympathy for any drastic social reform, the late Rao Bahadur Pantalu threw himself heart and soul into the widow remarriage movement. He was an undaunted champion of the cause of helpless Indian widows. The great thing about Rao Bahadur Pantalu was that from the very first, he threw in his lot with the Rationalist group among the social reformers. The older he grew, the more courageous and determined he became.

FATHER OF TELAGU PROSE.

Proceeding the President informed that the late Pantalu was the father of Telagu prose. That language owed to him the greatest debt of gratitude. It was said that his earlier writings on the questions of social reform were so trenchant that some of those who fell under his lash, were driven to commit suicide. In spite of that, the late Pantalu never showed any signs of a vindictive nature. India wanted men of Rao Bahadur Pantalu's tpye.

SUCCESS OF SOCIAL REFORMS.

The President added that the social reform movement had, indeed, succeeded in so far as the opposition to that movement had disappeared. Things had immensely changed during the qrarter of a century. Sea-voyage, inter-dining, female education and such like things had now become merely matter of course. There was very little opposition to the principle of widow remarriage, the question to which the late Pantalu gave his life. It was entirely wrong to say that men like him had failed in their efforts.

CARRY ON HIS MISSION.

Mr. Altekar who spoke next, opined that there had been a great advance in several questions of social reform since the late Pantalu. It was in the interest of the country that the mission of the great social reformer had got to be carried on. There were greater questions to be fought out than before and hence the social reformers of the present day needed the courage, the perseverance and the sacrifice of Rao Bahadur Pantalu. There was great similarity, the speaker added, between the late Pantalu and the late Mr. G. G. Agarkar, the greatest social reformer of Maharashtra. Both were courageous and determined. Life was threatened in the case of both.

WORKS OF THE LATE PANTALU.

Mr. Narimachariar made a very lengthy speech on the life-mission of the late Rao Bahadur Pantalu. Mr. K. Natarajan, while winding up the proceedings, suggested that a collected edition of the late Pantalu's work, especially his brilliant autobiography, should be published in English. He requested the Bombay Andrra Association to collect necessary funds for the purpose and start publication as early as possible.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

TURCO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT.

OBSTACLES REMOVED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, March 20.

After long and tedious negotiations extending over two years, the Turco-Soviet Trade Agreement has been signed. Turkey is the first Eastern country which has succeeded in concluding a Trade Agreement with Russia. The chief stumbling blocks in the way of a speedy conclusion of such an Agreement were:—

(1) The Soviet economical system under which Foreign trade is considered a State monopoly. By virtue of these extraordinary powers, the Soviet Government are able to allow the import of those articles only which they deem necessary and to stop the entry of all those goods into their land which they do not consider necessary. It is on account of this machinery that the Soviet Government have succeeded in securing a favourable trade balance and thus stabilise their revolutionary economical system in the face of world opposition. But these powers of theirs are considered 'arbitrary' by other countries which sell their goods to Russia; for, the uncertainty of future market conditions liable to be caused by the Soviet embargo upon their goods, injures the interests of their producers and traders. Thus in the face of the State Soviet monopoly of foreign trade, countries under a capitalist system, allowing free scope to private enterprise, find themselves handicapped. If trade between the Soviet Republics and themselves were to prosper, the market conditions must be stabilised, that is, the Soviet powers of putting an embargo upon imports must be qualified.

(2) The Soviet Government insist upon demanding extra-territorial rights for their Trade Bureaus operating in other countries, as these Bureaus are branches of the State Monopoly Department for Foreign Trade in Moscow. The other countries fear that if these rights were acceded, they may be abused and utilised for importing Communist propaganda literature into their territories.

In Turkey these two great difficulties have been successfully overcome. Turkey is allowed to export to Russia goods worth a fixed sum and Russia will not put any embargo upon these goods so long as their value does not exceed the fixed limit. Soviet Trade Bureaus in Angora and Stamboul and their Directors and four Assistants shall enjoy extra-territorial rights like the buildings of Embassies and the members of the corps Diplomatique but these privileges shall not interfere in the operation of the laws of the country and Soviet officials enjoying extra-territorial rights shall not trespass on the individual rights of Turkish citizens.

Though the text of the Treaty has not been published till this day, yet statements of Turkish and Soviet Delegations say that the Treaty consists of three parts, viz., (1) exchange of goods, (2) the residence of the nationals of each party on the territories of the other, (3) rights of navigation of either party in the Waters of the other signatory.

Regarding the first section, no embargo can be placed upon Turkish exports to the value of the goods imported by Turkey from Russia, only the Russian Trade Representative shall visa these goods which are confined to fruits as grapes, figs, oranges and lemons; cheese, raw hides and skins and olive oil. Turkey can export salt, opium, yarn and silk worms also to Russia, but the latter can stop their import if the exigencies of her Trade Budget demand that. If Turkish traders sell their goods to the "Venishtorg" (Foreign Trade State Department and its branches they shall be reimbursed in foreign currencies to the amount of 70 per cent. of the value of their goods and the balance shall be paid to them in the form of Russian manufactures to be imported into Turkey. But if Turkish exporters deal with private Soviet citizens they shall get only 50 per cent. of their money in a Foreign Currency and the balance shall be paid on the basis of a direct exchange of goods i.e., barter. Turkish imports shall be liable to a reduced rate of Custom Duty in Russia and Russian imports shall be accorded the most favoured nation treatment in Turkey.

(2) Soviet Trade Bureaus in Angora and Staboul and their three highest officials shall enjoy extra-territorial rights as has been explained above. But if Turkey in future organises similar institutions in Russia, she shall also be accorded the same privileges. Citizens of one of the signatory Power living in the country of the other shall be shown all those facilities which are enjoyed by the natives of the country.

(3) Steamships of one signatory Power shall be free to ply in the Waters of the other signatory and shall be accorded all those rights which are enjoyed by its national vessels.

Mr. A. J. N. Lander, I.C.S., of Burma arrived in Madras on Saturday morning to study the working of the Borstal Institute at Tanjore in pursuance of the recommendation of His Majesty's Prison Commissioner who recently visited Burma to advice Government on matters of prison reform. The Government of Burma have decided to establish an institution similar to that at Tanjore and have appointed a committee for the purpose.—A.P.

The "Leader" understands that on being pressed, Mr. Sastri has agreed to be the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa.—Free Press.

SHORT-LIVED LOVE.

HINDU YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner held on Sunday an inquest touching the death of Ebrahim Adam, a young Brahmin youth converted to Islam whose dead body was found near the Bhandarwada water Reservoir on Saturday night.

It appeared from the evidence that lured by the young and beautiful daughter of a Muslim oil-man the deceased had accepted Islam a few months ago and was living with his new bride at Chorbazar. For some time past he was out of employment and as life became intolerable he put an end himself by taking an overdose of opium. The post mortem examination showed that death was due to opium poisoning.

The jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED TAKING OF BRIBE

JAIL SEPOY IN TROUBLE

Narayan Vishram, Jail Sepoy No. 25, keeping watch over the prisoners at the Arthur Road Prison, was arrested by the City Police on Sunday night on a charge of receiving bribes from a prisoner.

The cause of the arrest is, it is alleged, that Narayan carried a communication addressed by one of the prisoners to his relative from whom he received Rs. 10. Out of the amount, it is further alleged, only Rs. 5 were given to the prisoner while the rest were pocketted by Narayan. The matter came to the notice of the prison authorities who got Narayan arrested on Sunday. He was taken to the Police Station and was bailed out by the Police.

TIRED OF BEING A SADHU

MAN TAKES OPIUM AND DIES

An unknown Hindu Sadhu was found lying dead under a tree near Banganga, Walkeshwar on Saturday. The police removed the body to the morgue where the post mortem examination was held by the Police Surgeon. It transpired in the course of the examination that the deceased had committed suicide by taking an over dose of opium.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday, the jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING.

6 MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Cruz Louis, Satar Ebrahim and four others suspected to belong to a gang of law-breakers were arrested by the Bombay City Police on Sunday in connection with a complaint of house-breaking and theft registered at the Princess Street Police Station at the instance of Ramchandra Venkatesh Revankar, a dealer in gold and silver at Sonapur Lane. Revankar had complained to the police that in the night of the 9th instant his shop was broken open and pieces of gold and silver collectively valued at about Rs. 300 were stolen. The police arrested the abovenamed persons who are considered to be damaged characters in Sonapur Lane on suspicion and have detained them in the police lock-up.

WORLD TOUR ON CYCLE

Sohrab D. Driver (27) and Sohrab R. Engineer (20) two adventourous Parsee youths are leaving Bombay this afternoon on a would tour on bicycles. They belong to the 11th Battalion 2nd Bombay Pioneers and are members of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Y. M. C. A. They start from their residence near the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road at 4 p.m. to-day and they hope to return in about 3 years after cycling round India, Baluchistan, Persia, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Serbia, Austria, Italy, Germany, England, America, Ceylon, etc. They take no money with them and propose to live on money they would realize from the sale of of their own photographs. It is hoped that the sport-loving citizens of Bombay would encourage the youths by purchasing their photographs.

JAINS CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF SHRI MAHAVEER

The Jains of Bombay celebrated the birthday of Shri Mahaveer on Friday last with great enthusiasm.

Early in the morning a huge procession consisting of hundreds of Jains, both men and women, started from the temple of Shri Godiji Maharaj and moved through Mumbadevi, Javeri Bazar, Kalbadevi, Princess Street, Mangaldas Mulji Jaitha and Lakhmidas cloth markets and Bhuleshwar. The processionists dispersed from the Madhav Bhang after offerring prayers.

A public meeting of the Jain was held the same night at Madhav Baug, Mr. S. N. Haji M.L.A., presiding

The proceedings commenced with prayers and songs by girls from the Mangrol Jain Girls School.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Shrimati Mangala Bahen and the Chairman then spoke on the life of Shree Mahaveer and exhorted the Jains to follow the noble example of non-Violence and self-sacrifice set by Shree Mahaveer.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks for the chair.

TRAMWAY FARES.

UNJUSTIFIABLE INCREASE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—What are our City Fathers doing? Where are they living—in Bombay or Brighton? Why do they pamper the Bombay Tramway Company? Why does that prosperous Company pester the people of Bombay by frequent demands of increase in Tram fares? Will the Company and its Councillor Friends answer the following questions?

(1) Is hte revenue of the Company falling? No, it is on the increase!

(2) Is the cost of generating electricity going up? No, it is going down. Tatas are supplying it cheap!

(3) Is the cost of their renewals or repairs augmenting? No.

(4) Does not the 18d. ratio help the Company to get its cars, spare parts, rails and stores much cheaper than before? Yes.

(5) Is not the Bus service paying very well? Yes.

(6) Is not the Company prospering and paying a high dividendof 14 per cent? Yes.

(7) Is not the Tramway service essentially a service for the convenience of the people of Bombay? It should be.

(8) Is there not depression and unemployment in Bombay? There is.

(9) Will not the increase hit the lower middle class people hard? Yes.

(10) Can any Municipal body, worth its name foist on its electors, who are hard pressed, a higher tram-fare when the Tram Co. is prospering and paying 14 per cent. dividend? No, never. Now the City Fathers are on their trial—whether they represent their poor electors, or yield to Capitalist pressure, will be seen in the next few weeks. Let us hope, they will stand by the people of Bombay, and throw out the unjustifiable demand of the greedy Tramway Company of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

BETRAYAL OF FUTURE GENERATION

FAILURE TO EDUCATE GIRLS

Presiding over the fourth annual gathering of the Ghaikopar Rashtriya Shala on the 15th instant, Seth Keshavlal Mulchand Jivraj gave a serious warning to the Ghatkopar public that their failure to provide sufficient facilities for the education of their own daughters would consitute a betrayal of the interests of the young and the future generations. He added that for a mamily to be happy the wife should not merely be a nonentity, but a source of strength help and advice to the family and more so to the children, which she would be only if she was given proper training during her school-going period.

After the school girls recited interesting dialogues, songs and garbas, Mr. Ranchhoddas B. Sanghvi (Secretary) read the report and accounts of the school during the last year. He reported the income of the school Rs. 1,200 from fees and Rs. 2,250 from the Ghatkopar Municipality was quite insufficient to meet its barest requirements i.e. the present expenditure which was Rs. 4,500 per year. They were desirous of organising a class for grown up ladies, but the lack of space and funds stood in their way.

INSTIL NATIONAL IDEALS.

A ladies' gathering was held in the afternoon under the Presidentship of Mrs. Urmilla Mehta B. A. when the hall was overcrowded with ladies, who appreciated the recitals of the school girls. Mrs. Urmilla exhorted the audience to keep that school going by supporting it with every sort of help and co-operation. She suggested they should instil national ideals in the girls and make them worthy mothers of the future.

Two of the Kakori prisoners in Naini Jail are on hunger strike.—Free Press.

Presiding over the sixth session of the All-India Civil and Postal Accounts Conference at Shillong on Saturday, Mr. S. N. Bhattacharya said they ought to remain content for the present with the scale sanctioned by the Government of India provided the full benefit of length of service was granted to them. He suggested the institution of a mutual benefit fund.—A.P.

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Tel. No. 21285.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY APRIL 18, 1927.

FALSE DIAGNOSIS.

"For the family sacrifice the individual, for the community the family, for the country the community, for the soul all the world."

—CHANAKYA.

The most appropriate comment on the address which Dr. Moonje delivered as President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Patna will be that neither in its tone nor in its substance does it represent the best mind of the great Hindu community. We have reached a stage in the relations between Hindus and Muslims when, more than ever before, any discussion on the subject must, to be fruitful and helpful, satisfy the test laid down by Gokhale on a memorable occasion. He said: "It was a commonplace of Indian politics that there could be no future for India as a nation, unless a spirit of co-operation of a sufficently durable character was developed and established between the two great communities in all public matters. They could not get over that, no matter how angry they might be at times with one another. And those among them who wished to devote themselves to the promotion of such co-operation had no choice but to refrain as far as possible from joining in controversies likely to embitter the relations between the two sides, and exercising forbearance and self-restraint themselves to counsel it in others." Thus spoke Gokhale, the true representative of enlightened Hinduism, the essence of which is summed up in the famous couplet of Chanakya which we have quoted at the head of this article. The present strained relations between Hindus and Muslims are unnatural and abnormal and Dr. Moonje's address merely gives expression to the prevailing mood of a section of his community while ignoring altogether the generous and noble instincts of the vast majority of his co-religionists as well as those essential features of Hindu-Muslim relations, which have been for centuries slowly but surely evolving unity in diversity. Dr. Moonje's address shows that he is angry—as angry as Sir Abdur Rahim was in his presidential chair at Aligarh in 1925. And leaders, who allow their anger to get the better of their sense of proportion and responsibility, are guides which no community can follow. For, despite their best intentions, the only effect of their speeches is to embitter the relations between the communities the bulk of whose members yearn and daily work for harmony and peace. One would despair of India ever achieving that spirit of co-operation between Hindus and Muslims of which Gokhale spoke if Hindus and Muslims, in their most rational moods, felt and thought about one another in the same manner in which Sir Abdur Rahim in his Aligarh speech and Dr. Moonje in his Patna speech feel and think about their fellow-countrymen of the other creed. Fortunately, the Patna speech presents as false a picture of the average Hindu mentality as the Aligarh speech presented of the average Muslim mentality. Both the speeches represent an unconscious pandering to what is wrongly regarded as the public opinion of the communities concerned.

At a time when feelings are as running high and many of us have lost our sense of proportion and fair-play, not a few leaders, instead of giving a proper lead to their co-religionists, seem to imagine that the more aggressively communal attitude they adopt the more popular they will be with the latter. So seductive has this temptation become that many otherwise estimable men, with a valuable record of public service to their credit, have latterly been guilty of making amazingly reckless statements which do violence to historical truth as well as one's sense of justice, and whose potency for mischief it is impossible to measure. A growing and most dangerous tendency among them is to raise the cry of religion and community in danger; and as the source of danger is represented to be the other community, the latter is painted in as black a colour as possible. Dr. Moonje's speeches in the past did not lead us to expect that he would, as President of the premier Hindu organisation, altogether avoid this temptation. But we did expect that the responsibilities of his high office would, without making him less vigorous and combative, prevent him from making sweeping statements based on false history and half-truths. The Muslim philosophy, according to Dr. Moonje, "is based on the sword and the lathi on which Islam had prospered." The Muslims, again, have been "dreaming of absorbing the whole of India into themselves so that the whole of Hindustan may ultimately be changed into Muslims," the untouchables were "daily adding to the volume of hooliganic aggression of Islam in India" and finally "the progressive growth of Islam connotes the progressive contraction of Hinduism and its ultimate extinction." We shall not dwell on the charge that Islam sanctions forcible conversions and that it has been spread in India with the sword. Both these charges have been disproved by dispassionate students of that religion and its history. Mr. Aehmed Abdullah, one of the most distinguished and popular figures to-day in America, writing in the latest issue of "New Orient," the well-known journal of International Fellowship edited by Syed Hossain, has some remarks on this subject which deserve reproduction. He writes: "We Moslems do not, nor did we ever, convert with fire and sword. We never had a Holy Inquisition, witch burnings, autos-da-fe, a Thirty Years' War. We have persecuted minor races—for reasons of greed, or for reasons of national aggrandizement. Which nation has not? But never in the name of religion. Unlike England, we never have an ace up our sleeve, and claim that God put it there; nor do we in Kipling style

Take up the White Man's Burden—
And put it on the Coon-

After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating—not in the predigesting by professors, missionaries, tourists, newspaper reporters employed by special interests, or other people with a national or religious axe to grind. And there is this incontrovertible proof that, after centuries of Moslem rule, we find in the Orient a large percentage of native Christians. But, where, on the other hand, are Moslems of Spain and Portugal?" Mr. Abdullah's remarks will, perhaps, be dismissed by some as those of a partisan but there is one argument contained in it which Dr. Moonje would find it hard to controvert. If Islam in India was spread through the sword and if the "untouchables" were an easy prey to it, how is it that, despite centuries of Muslim rule, they still continue to remain Hindus?

The fact is that Dr. Moonje is not only less than just to his Muslim fellow-countrymen, he has also, in his temporary obsession with the Muslim "menace," under-estimated the inherent strength of his own great and ancient religion, the foundation of which is laid on rocks which no human agency can destroy. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, in his presidential address to the Gauhati, spoke the truth on this subject when he said: "Let us grasp the truth that neither Hinduism nor Islam stands in danger of being destroyed by the other. Both are great religions, ages old; and both have an abiding hold on vast populations. They have again and again come into severe conflict with each other and have survived it, as they have survived the shocks of foreign invasions and foreign civilizations and all other catastrophic changes.....Let us not forget, in the fever of political controversy, that the strength of each religion is derived from God and is rooted in the souls of Prahlads.....Neither Hinduism nor Islam derives or requires strength either from the present or from any future Government." Hindus and Muslims, to quote the President of the Congress again, have lived in the past and will live in the future as patriotic fellow-citizens and firm and loyal friends. And Dr. Moonje is not rendering a service either to his community or his country, by asking his co-religionists, as he virtually does, to concentrate on meeting the "menace" from the Muslims. In using the platform of Hindu Sabha for such a propaganda, he is merely strengthening the contention of those critics of the Sabha who regard it as an aggressively anti-Muslim body. That criticism is unjustified. For, the Hindu Sabha has a vital function to perform and that function is to meet the menaces from within, of which the most formidable is untouchability. Speaking at Calcutta last week, Lala Lajpatrai declared: "I have been a wanderer all over the world and I have gone to many climes and countries and I do honestly believe that there is not a culture or system of life which is more scientific and more spiritual than Hindu culture and life. I am fully convinced that a day will come when the world will come to you for its lessons on sociology." The noble function of the Hindu Sabha is to make the belief, to which Lala Lajpatrai gave expression, its inspiration and stimulus for those internal reforms which will make India, through Hinduism, once again an exemplar to all the world.

A NEAT RETORT.

Mr. Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister of the Cantonese Government, has done well to send firm but separate replies couched in the most masterly phraseology to the five Powers who had conspired to send an insulting Note containing very impossible demands over the Nanking episode. And yet true to his peaceful traditions, Mr. Chen has expressed his regret for the attacks on the different Consulates and has agreed to make ample amends for all actual damage sustained by the foreigners except, of course, "when it is definitely proved to have been caused by the British and American bombardment or by the Northern rebels or by the agents provocateurs". This distinction, though very unpalatable to the haughty Powers, will be deemed just and fair by all impartial critics. It brings out the clear necessity of holding a searching and comprehensive inquiry into the outrages committed on the foreigners on the one side, and the bombardment carried out by the foreign gunboats on the other. The Powers have, of course, chosen to preserve an astute silence over the ghastly havoc wrought by the bombardment of Nanking which, as Mr. Chen has rightly reminded them, is in an unfortified condition and hence proved an easy victim to the guns. The Cantonese Government has, therefore, already instituted departmental inquiries in order to ascertain the actual facts of the case. But, as the results of such inquiry may be looked upon with suspicion by the foreign Powers, Mr. Chen rightly asks that the question of punishment should await the findings of an International Committee of Enquiry "which should also investigate the circumstances of bombardment of unfortified Nanking." Such a cool and considered reply should be deemed unexceptionable and the Powers will obviously place themselves in the wrong before the bar of world opinion if they take any precipitate steps without subjecting their own action at Nanking to the scrutiny of an International Committee.

Mr. Chen has also made his position thoroughly explicit regarding the future safety and status of foreigners in China. In the first place, he has assured the Powers that "the authorities of the Nationalist armies will be instructed to afford proper protection to foreign lives and property". But, as the whole world now knows only too well, it is the illegitimate privileges of the Foreigners and the most unworthy propaganda that is being carried on by them against the Nationalist Government that have proved to be their worst enemies. The Nationalist Minister has, therefore, done well to emphasise the fact that "the best guarantee of effective protection will be the removal of the fundamental cause of the present trouble" meaning thereby the unequal treaties "which constitute the chief danger to foreign lives and property." This is again the point that the Powers have chosen to slur over and the Nanking episode should serve them as a welcome though grim reminder of the dark prospects that must face the foreigners in the present conditions when China's resurgent nationalism is shocked and provoked by every vestige of the superior position of the foreigners. Reuter's agency is, unfortunately, at its old game again and has sought to magnify the differences between the different sections of the Kuomingtang at Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow. But the Powers may rest assured that whatever differences may divide the Chinese people as regards the reorganisation of their own Government, they are all practically unanimous in demanding the scrapping of old treaties and such readjustment as would place foreigners on a footing of equality with the children of the soil. Mr. Chen has confronted the Powers with a full and frank statement of the thoughts and feeling of all Chinamen—Northern as well as Southern—on the whole question, and we trust the Powers will not permit their militarists to run amok but will translate their pious professions about high-sounding pacifism into deed by agreeing to the appointment of an International Commission not only to inquire into the Nanking outrages but also to report on a revision of all the unfair treaties imposed on effete Manchus in the last century.

ADVANCE INDIA.

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

IV.
(CONTRIBUTED.)

The double-chamber Legislature, thus conceived, must function like a double-barrelled rifle to add to the strength of the holder; and not like a double-wifed house-hold to add to the weakness and misery of the house-holder. One Chamber must not be the jealous rival, the nagging colleague, the insatiate octopus of the other. Both represent the country; but as each does so on its own independent basis, there is no reason why each should not have its own independent sphere. In any case, even if the functions of the two parts of a common whole cannot be made mutually exclusive, they might yet be mutually complementary. The "Upper Chamber" must not be converted into an asylum for the effete and the feeble-minded; its gilded ease, if any, must not be suffered to induce apathy and somnolence. It must justify its existence, and vindicate its place in the life of the nation, by acting as the most zealous watch-dog of the interests specially committed to its care. And these interests are by no means of second rate importance to the solidarity of the nation, or even to its prosperity and progress, whether we think of the conflicting claims of the several provinces 'inter se,' or of the provinces on the one hand, and the Indian States on the other; or of the different communities, interests and institutions. But to understand this better, let us cast a glance at the composition of the body, as it would be under the scheme here outlined.

ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE ESSENTIAL.

To begin at the beginning, the only principle for building up our political institutions which we must now accept and enforce must be the elective principle. The principle of nomination must be banished; its spirit must be thoroughly exorcised even in the "Upper Chamber" which has hitherto been regarded as the happy hunting-ground of the candidates for coffins and a seat in the Valhalla, and who cannot find it convenient to obtain entry by the ordinary process of election. True, the number of ideas we expect this body to realise makes it a task of no mean difficulty to compose such a body on a purely elective basis; but that will only be a task of political craftsmanship, not a reason on principle against such a basis. If we assume that the British Provinces and the Indian States should be represented in some agreed proportions; if we premise that the distinction between the major and the minor province will not have become a dead letter by the time the next step forward is made, and that though the unwieldy, incongruous, anomalous provinces of to-day are recast into some rational, intelligible basis (which may even necessitate the institution into separate "provinces" of such cosmopolitan units as the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, or the Capital itself), we may provide 50 seats for the provinces, 3 each for the 15 major provinces and 1 each for the 5 minor administrations; and 25 more for the Indian States, (which will have to be banded into a loose confederation to permit of their enjoying such a right). The 75 thus to be elected must be elected from each entire Province; and it may not be a bad idea to elect them from the local Provincial Legislative areas, but not from amongst the members of the Legislature themselves, for the simple reason that one person cannot honestly discharge the double duties of a member of the Central as well as the Provincial Legislature simultaneously. Of the remaining 25, while we may be hesitating as to the exact constituencies for electing such individuals as are to represent communities and certain specified interests or institutions, let us adopt the half-way house, for this third of the total strength of the "Upper House", of co-option. It is rather considerable; but, short of permitting some margin to the principle of nomination, which must be tabooed, there is no help for this compromise. Let us assign 5 seats each to the two great communities of the Hindus and the Mahomedans all over India, and 3 for the smaller minorities such as the Sikhs, the Indian Christians, the depressed classes, etc., 4 more for industrial organisations of capital as well as labour; 4 for the agrarian interests of land-lords as well as tenants; 2 for the Chambers of Commerce; and the remainder for the Indian Universities will complete the tale of a hundred members for the "Upper House"—a number small enough to make the body compact as well as duly imbued with its responsibility, and yet large enough to be representative of all interests.

FUNCTION OF THE "UPPER CHAMBER."

To this Chamber must fall the task of an arbitrator universal, a sort of a final Court of Appeal for the settlement of inter-provincial, inter-communal disputes. This power may be given statutorily to that body; but its administration would have to be—not strictly as an ordinary Court of Law. It will have a constant surveillance of the general administration, and will act by way of criticism, suggestion, and even final decision on reference being made to its arbitration for final award. The most interesting part, perhaps, of such a body would be with reference to the somewhat anomalous position of the people in the Indian States. The Diet of the old German Empire, before the new one under the Hohenzollern hegemony was conceived of, might furnish an analogy, though the analogy would be necessarily halting and inadequate in view of the radical difference in position. The Treaty rights of the Princes as well as the States would have to be sympathetically considered from the common standpoint of the solidarity of the Indian Nation; and the same reasoning will have to apply, 'mutatis mutandis,' to the differences between the several provinces of India. The "Lower" or the purely popular Chamber may be, in the nature of things, unable to deal with the control of Foreign affairs and inter-Empire relations which should be likewise entrusted to this body, at least by way of general supervision, advice and suggestion. The exact construction of such a body, with such a role, will be, as already observed, a most complicated piece of political craftsmanship; but if we could be agreed on the main principle underlying this suggestion, the details can be worked out relatively easily.

THE "LOWER" HOUSE.

The "Lower" House or the House of Representatives of the Indian people we shall then be free to compose on the purely democratic principle of single member constituencies, and direct election. For the Central Legislature, it may be laid down that one representative from every million of the British Indian population would, under present conditions, be adequately representative. Electoral districts may have to be worked out on as cohesive a basis as may be possible, without regard to provincial boundaries or communal claims. The total strength in this House would, then, be a little under double of to-day, 250 in round terms. The 'minutiae' of electoral franchise, with sufficient guarantee of its being liberal as well as just to all the interests involved, may be left over as details, provided that this fundamental right of citizenship is not lost to any citizen by the chicane and jugglery commonly associated with what was once known in England as "borough mongering."

THE POWER OF THE PURSE.

The functions of the House of Representatives will be mainly legislative; but the most important of them all must be the control of the finances of the country. The representatives of the People of India can no longer be denied the right to hold the people's purse; and no reforms would be considered worth the name, if they do not concede this primary right of effective democracy. Guarantees or pledges for the maintenance of certain primary, or international, obligations may be reasonably insisted on. But the insistence must be complied with without any harm to the supremacy of the People's Representatives as regards the Power of the Purse. India has a history of commercial morality, undarkened by any episodes of moratoria or national suspension of payments. Why should now a gratuitous insult be offered to the modern Indian by the assumption that he would be unwilling to honour the signature of the Government of the country, even though that Government may not have met with the unqualified approval of the people in all its doings, even though the motives of action of that Government may not have been entirely above suspicion in its financial dealings? But subject to such reasonable and proper guarantees,—proper to exact as well as to afford,—the right to control the nation's Purse must remain with the nation's representatives. Control of ordinary administration arising out of this supremacy over the nation's purse will follow as a matter of course; and while it may be that a certain degree of discretionary margin for the Executive will have to be maintained, the right to scrutinise, to criticise, and even to censure the Executive must naturally be embodied as an integral part of the new constitutional machinery. Without such a power, the Power of the Purse itself will be meaningless, and self-government a mere figment of the imagination.

PRINCES' CHAMBER NOT WANTED.

In this scheme of Indian Polity there is, of course, no room for a separate Princes' Chamber. And, truth to tell, there is no reason at all why there should be a separate body to represent the Princes, especially when their States are represented. The functions of the "Upper Chamber" have already been indicated sufficiently broadly

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

British Labour's Sympathy.

Of all the political parties in Britain, it is only the Labour group which shows a realisation of the disastrous effect upon British political morality as well as upon the unfortunate Indians of the present autocratic and mediaeval manner in which the agents of the British people carry on their irresponsible administration of the country. A special message to "Forward" states that the Independent Labour Party proposes to protest at its annual meeting against the despatch of Indian troops to China, and against the arbitrary muzzling of the Indian Legislature by the Viceroy. It will also condemn the continued incarceration of the Bengal detenus. Nationalist India is grateful for the warm support and appreciation it receives from the Labour Party in Britain, but has learnt by now that Labour in Office talks in a different key than when it is in opposition.

Adding Insult to Injury.

As was expected Mr. Subash Bose has declined the cruel offer the Government of Bengal made to him of voluntarily banishing himself to Europe for an indefinite period. He considers this atrocious form of displaying concern for his health as not only humiliating but a cruel joke. As he points out, it is asking him to choose between "slow death in prison" and "voluntary banishment." It appears that the Government of Bengal have become convinced that his present place of incarceration is not quite suitable for their distinguished prisoner's health. The medical experts who examined him were convinced of it long ago, but on an issue of this kind when it is a question of removing a prisoner from one jail to another, the final decision, we understand, depends according to bureaucratic practice not upon medical opinion but "on the recommendation of the Bengal C.I.D." Foiled in their attempt to add insult to injury in the case of Mr. Subash Bose, the Government of Bengal have at last thought it necessary to remove him to a salubrious place of detention, as is indicated in a letter of Mr. Bose to his brother. Why can they not for once resist the cruel temptation to pursue their vindictive policy in regard to the detenus and give Mr. Bose his freedom? Here is an opportunity of repairing a grievous wrong which Sir Stanley Jackson ought not to miss if he is genuinely anxious to play "cricket."

Financing the Agriculturists.

In his presidential address to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference whose sittings commenced at Madura on Saturday, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas confines himself almost wholly to a consideration of the financial policy of the movement and has hardly any remarks to offer on the development of other types of co-operative activity or on agricultural organization on co-operative lines. As a financier, however, any observations that Sir Lalubhai has to make on the financial aspect of the co-operative movement will certainly merit careful consideration at the hands of co-operators in Madras and the lessons he deduces from his personal experience of the working of the co-operative system in Bombay are well worthy of attention, not only in Madras but in other Indian provinces as well. Apart from the details of financial administration which may interest only co-operative workers, there are two points in the presidential address which have a much wider interest. Since the publication of the reports of the External Capital Committee and of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, there has been considerable discussion both on the platform and in the Press on the best methods of developing banking in India on modern lines. In these discussions, however, the fact that over three-fourths of the country's population live in villages and derive their means of livelihood from the land has often escaped attention although it is obvious that no national banking policy can be a success if it overlooks the claims and requirements of the agricultural population.

Long Term Credit.

Experience in other well-developed agricultural countries very clearly indicates that the organization of banking facilities for agricultural communities can proceed most suitably and most successfully on a co-operative basis and if Government and the public are really keen about organizing modern banking all over the country, they should see that the central banking system, whether functioning through the Reserve Bank or otherwise, should be very closely interlinked with the financial structure of the co-operative movement in different provinces. And public opinion should also insist that both through the Reserve Bank system and through the acceptance of the principle of a guarantee, Government recognize their responsibility for the provision of cheap long term credit for the agriculturists without which the latter will scarcely ever be rid of the incubus of debt and have scope for improvement and organization.

MR. S. C. BOSE'S HEALTH

DISQUIETING NEWS

TO BE RE-TRANSFERRED?

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of Calcutta, now a detenu in the Insein Jail, to his brother, Dr. Sunil Bose, who recently examined him in the Rangoon Jail. Mr. Bose writes:

"I arrived in the Insein Jail on March 25 from Rangoon. Insein is dry and breezy now, but it will be very wet from the end of May onwards. It is not so hot as Mandalay. I have been informed officially that if I do not accept the Government offer, I shall be transferred to the Almora jail or Bangalore or Ootacamund in the near future. So, my stay here is in any case temporary. My temperature has been rising here as before. Major Findlay examined me carefully and found some suspicious signs—crepitations on the right side below scapula. Prior to this, the Senior Sub-assistant Surgeon had examined me and he had made a note of the same signs. Before I left Rangoon I was given some mixture which was meant to be an appetizer. I am not taking any medicine now. I am having motor-drives here since March 29.

"The accommodation here is not as suitable as in Mandalay. The bath-room, kitchen, etc. are in another ward at some distance. We are occupying the upper floor of the under-trial ward, which is airy and roomy, though hot during the day. I am getting some company here, which I so badly needed in the Rangoon Jail.

"I have informed Mejdada (brother) about my opinion on Mr. Moberley's offer."—Free Press.

SUFFERING FROM PAIN IN LUNGS.

ADVISED NOT TO STIR OUT OF ROOM

RANGOON, April 17.

"The Rangoon Mail" publishes the following:—

"We are much concerned to hear that Sreejut Subash Chandra Bose has been suffering from pain in the lungs since the eleventh instant. It is reported that he has been enjoined by the medical officer in charge of the Insein Jail to lie in bed and avoid all physical exertion. His evening motor drives have also been stopped on medical grounds. It is understood that he has also been strictly advised not to stir out of his room in any case."—A. P.

MR. MANORANJAN BHATTACHARYA

RELEASED AFTER 3½ YEARS' DETENTION

CALCUTTA, April 17.

News has reached here of the release of Manoranjan Bhattacharya, who was arrested on September, 25, 1923 and detained under the Regulation 3 for three years and a-half.

Bhattacharya was once operated upon for appendicitis and then transferred to Alipore Jail. He was then interned in a village in the interior of Howrah, from where he has been now released.—Free Press.

PLIGHT OF ANOTHER DETENU

CALCUTTA, April 17.

"Forward" publishes a letter of Madan Mohan Bhowmik, a detenu now interned in a village in Murshidabad District, which says:—

"Leaving Mandalay on March 18, I was brought to the present place of internment, where I find myself amidst old ruins and jungles full of snakes, tigers and bears. The place is very malarial and in the rainy season the death rate is enormous. Cholera and small-pox have depopulated the village."—Free Press.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF INTERNMENT LAWS.

DETENU PUT IN PRISON

CALCUTTA, April 17

The Ghormara correspondent of "Forward" writes to that paper: Out of the four political prisoners now in the Rajshai Jail, Promode Nag is suffering from eye-complaints, and an immediate operation is necessary to cure his eye, without which he may lose his eye-sight for ever.

Another detenu, Promode Ghose, has been imprisoned in the local jail for alleged violation of the internment laws.—Free Press.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AT ADMIRALTY.

LORD BEATTY TO RESIGN?

LONDON, April 17.

Important changes at the Admiralty are foreshadowed by the "Observer" including the resignation of Lord Beatty. Selection of a successor appears to lie between Sir Roger Keyes and Sir Henry Oliver.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

HELP TO BANK OF TAIWAN NOT APPROVED.

LONDON, April 17.

Tokio.—The cabinet has resigned.

The Emperor had to preside to-day over the full meeting of the Privy Council, the Committee of which had previously rejected Government's decision to aid Taiwan Bank through the Bank of Japan, and the meeting is considered as momentous in view of the Government's determination to persist in its decision.—Reuter

LONDON, April 16.

Tokio.—The Committee of the Privy Council has rejected the Government's decision regarding the Taiwan Bank.

Leading vernacular papers applaud the Privy Council's decision and consider the Government's position precarious with a possibility of resignation.—Reuter Special.

A Tokio message dated 14th inst. bearing on the subject is reproduced below:—"The Cabinet has decided unconditionally to assist the Bank of Taiwan through the Bank of Japan.

JAPAN TO RETAIN 10TH DIVISION IN MANCHURIA

LONDON, April 17.

Tokio.—It has been decided to retain the Tenth Division in Manchuria.

Similarly, three companies of infantry will remain at Tientsin in addition to reliefs.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

CELTIC BEAT EAST FIFE

LONDON, April 16.

The final of the Scottish Cup between the Celtic and East Fife was played in a glorious weather, at Hampden Park, Glasgow, and 80,000 spectators were present. The Celtic deserved to win. Wood Fife, the centre forward, headed a goal seven minutes from the start, but two minutes later Robertson the Fife back, put the ball through his own goal, and ten minutes from the interval McLean scored a second goal for the Celtic who led at half time by two goals to one.

Half a minute after resumption, Connelly, the Celtic right winger, executed a magnificent dribble finishing with a fine goal. After that East Fife were hard pressed until the end.—Reuter Special.

EXPLOSION IN MINE

26 KILLED

LONDON, April 17.

Brussels.—26 dead bodies have been brought up from a mine at Estinnes following an explosion the news of wh brought helpers from far and near frantically attempting rescue. Nine bodies have still not been recovered.—Reuter.

PT. AHLUWALIA ARRESTED IN LONDON.

ALLEGED USE OF INSULTING WORDS

LAHORE, April 16.

The "Tribune" states that Pandit Gopalji Ahluwalia who was some time lecturer at the Forman Christian College, Lahore has been arrested in Hyde Park, London, for alleged insulting behaviour and using insulting words in the course of a speech. He appeared in court and the case was ajourned.—A. P.

ALL INDIA KALWAR MAHASABHA.

ABOLITION OF INTER CASTE SYSTEM URGED

JUBBULPORE, April 17.

The All-India Kalwar Mahasabha began its fourth annual session at Jubbulpore on the 16th inst. under the presidentship of Kashiprasad Jaiswal, a barrister and a scholar of Patna. Rai Bahadur Hiralal, retired Deputy Commissioner, welcomed the delegates and in the course of a short speech laid stress on education.

During the course of his speech the President said, that India was like a sick man refusing wholesome changes and as long as it remained so the caste system would remain and work would be carried on through communal organisations. Still, he said, they were only transitory and would soon disappear. As a first step Mr. Jaiswal advised the delegates to do away with the subsections of the Kalawar caste and make it one complete whole throughout India as regards interdining and intermarriage. He also laid special stress on modern education to move with the times.

The Subjects Committee met at night and adopted resolutions declaring Kalwars to be Kshatriyas of the Haihaya clan, which once ruled Central India, and recommending them to cease to call themselves Kalwars as it entailed an idea of degradation.—Free Press.

REMOVE THE CRYING SHAME.

UNTOUCHABILITY? DIRECT CAUSE OF CONVERSION.

LALAJI'S WARNING TO HINDUS.

DUTY OF HINDU MAHASABHA

WELCOME SPEECH AT ACHUTODAR CONFERENCE

PATNA, April 17.

The All-India Achutodhar Conference assembled at Patna to-day. In the absence of Mr. Brajkishore Prasad, due to illness, the Hon. Anugraih Narain Singh was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

In his address welcoming the delegates, he hoped that the Conference would do something that would force the Hindu society to tackle this problem of untouchability. He maintained that it would not be justified on any ground to keep a vast proportion of our population as untouchables. An untouchable was an untouchable so long as he remained in the Hindu fold. The moment he become a Christian or went to any other religion, he ceased to be an untouchable and Hindus of all classes did not mind mixing with him after that. Mr. Anugraih Singh wanted all Hindus to remove this curse if they wanted really to do good by the Hindu community and save it from ruin. The moment these seven crores of untouchables were admitted to their social and political activities, the Hindus would be numerically strengthened. The removal of untouchability should be one of the most important works of the Hindu Mahasabha.

He regretted that the Hindu Mahasabha was not paying proper attention to this problem as it deserved. He udged that night schools should be opened for the benefit of the untouchables and that they should be encouraged to study religious books, such as Ramayan and the Mahabharat.—Free Press.

LALAJI'S ADVICE TO UNTOUCHABLES

PATNA, April 17.

Presiding this evening over the All-India Achutodhar Conference, Lala Lajpatrai impressed upon the audience the imperative necessity of solving the untouchability problem in the interest of the future well-being of the Hindu Society. He declared it was due to the existence of untouchability alone that there was going on a large number of conversions from the Hindu fold to other religions.

Proceeding, Lalaji spoke some words of advice to untouchables. He said first of all the untouchables themselves must remove the idea from their minds that they were untouchables. Mere following of a particular profession did not make one untouchable. He impressed upon them to live clean and pure life, give up taking unhygienic food or drink, educate their boys properly and take also to such professions which are generally followed by members of the untouchable class, take to spinning and weaving and using swadeshi cloths and form co-operative societies among themselves This curse of untouchability had been in existence for long and it would take some time to eradicate it. He exhorted the untouchables not to lose heart and get angry when they met with opposition from the orthodox people who still refused to see things in proper perspective but behave as good Hindus and he was sure the problem would be solved.—Free Press.

"SUDHI" MOVEMENT EXPLAINED.

PATNA, April 17.

The All-India Sudhi Sammenced commenced this morning. After the Chairman of the Recep tejon had welcome the delegates, Rajah Jatendra Bahadur of Mahewa, delivered his presidential address. He said Hinduism preached that it was sinful to be wicked, but it was more sinful to tolerate wickedness. Removal of untouchability, cow protection, remarriage and protection of widows were all intimately connected with Shudhi. These could not be separated from the Sudhi movement. Sudhi included everything that contributed to social solidarity. It also included the encouragement of Swadeshi. He urged upon all to patronise and encourage Indian industries, arts and crafts by use of Swadeshi.—A.P.

HINDU MAHASABHA PROCEEDINGS

PATNA, April 17.

When the Hindu Maha Sabha reassembled at half past four to-day the attendance was slightly bigger than yesterday. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived here in the afternoon received an ovation on entering the pandal. A message from Babu Bhagwandas urging the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity was read.

The first resolution moved by the President related to Swami Shraddhanand's matrydom and expressed profound regret at the murder and gratitude for the Swami's services and the hope that by his death the cause for which the Swami had made daily sacrifices would get a revival. The resolution also urged the encouragement of Shuddhi and Sangathan. The resolution was passed, the whole audience standing.

TRIBUTE TO KHARAG BAHADUR.

The second resolution which paid tribute to the chivalry which guided the brave Nepali youth Karag Bahadur to launch on a bold endeavour in defence of the honour of the Indian womanhood and supported the demand for his release was moved by Padmaraj Jain who made a feeling speech in the course of which he compared the action of Kharag Bahadur with the brave and noble actions of ancient Indian heroes. Kharag Bahadur, he declared, was no society criminal and every house should be proud to possess a Kharag Bahadur (cheers).

Swami Vicharanand seconding the resolution said that but for the alien rule Kharag Bahadur would have been raised to the throne instead of condemned to undergo imprisonment.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Support to the observance of the Shivaji Tercentenary formed the subject of the next resolution which was also unanimously passed.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS.

Another motion urging the observance of national festivals such as the birth-day of Pratap, Gurugovind, Shivaji, etc., was unanimously passed. Baba Gurudat Singh who seconded it observed that such festivals would help the Hindu uplift.—A.P.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE

PATNA, April 17.

Mrs. Naidu from her sickbed also sent a message of regret at her inability to attend the Hindu Mahasabha Sessions and added that the Sabha should deal with the Muslim offer in a spirit of broad-minded statesmanship.

The Mahasabha Subjects Committee met and discussed till mid-night the resolutions to be placed before the open Conference to-day. The meeting was not open to the press, but it is understood that the Committee appointed a Sub-committee consisting of the President Mr. Narendranath and Lala Lajpat Rai to consider Lala Deshbandhu's motion condemning the Government's attitude towards the alleged conspiracy in regard to the murder of Swami Shraddhanand.

VAIDYA SAMMELAN

PATNA, April 17.

The Provincial Vaidya Sammelan met yesterday under the presidentship of Syam Narayen Chaturvedhi and the All-India Ayurvedic Sammelan assembled under the presidentship of Mr. Jaganath Prasad Sukul of Allahabad.—Free Press.

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.

ADENITES PRESENT A SMALL PURSE

(From Our Correspondent)

ADEN, April 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly reached this port on Wednesday per S. S. "Naldera" 'en route' to England. On coming to know of his arrival, the Indian community convened a meeting at once near the port and collected a small purse to present it to the distinguished Indian leader.

Mr. Patel speaking at the meeting exhorted the Indians residing in Aden to take more active interest in the civic affairs of the port and to enjoy the rights of full citizenship. If there were any difficulties in their way, Mr. Patel advised them to represent their grievances to the Indian and Bombay Government.

The Hon. Mr. Patel was profusely garlanded and he left amidst loud cries of 'Bande Mataram.'

PARSI CYCLISTS LEAVE BANGKOK

LONDON, April 17.

Bangkok.—Three Parsi touring cyclists have left for Rangoon. They were well received here.—Reuter.

STATE-OWNED INDIAN RYS.

HEAVY DECREASES IN EARNINGS.

SIMLA, April 16.

With the receipt of returns of gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the 12 months ended March 31st 1927 it has been ascertained that the total approximate gross earnings for the year just ended were Rs. 98.61 crores or 15 lakhs less than the actual figures for the previous year. All railways except the Assam Bengal, Eastern Bengal and South Indian Railways show decreases in earnings, compared with the previous year. During the year wagons loaded on both the broad and meter gauge decreased compared with 1925-26; the former by 26038 and the latter by 1145 wagons.—A.P.

Dr. Kalidas Nag. D. Litt (Paris) Secretary of the Greater Indian Society, was in Dacca on a flying visit. He delivered a lecture on "Hindu Civilisation in the Islands of Java and Bali," under the auspices of the Dacca Intermediate College Literary Society, when Principal Satyendra Nath Bhadra presided.—Free Press.

LULL IN CHINESE SITUATION

SOVIET EMBASSY LEAVE PEKING.

AMERICAN DESTROYER FIRED ON.

LONDON, April 17.

Peking.—Thirty members of the Soviet Embassy left Peking this morning.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DESTROYER FIRED ON

LONDON, April 17.

Washington.—The American destroyer "Preble" has been fired on by the Chinese on the North bank of the Yangtse opposite Kiangyin. She replied with three-inch and four-inch guns and machine-guns. An American sailor was wounded.—Reuter.

FIRING AT FOREIGN WAR-SHIPS

LONDON, April 17.

Shanghai.—It is a common occurrence, nowadays, for the Chinese soldiery on the banks of the Yangtse to take pot shots at any foreign warship heaving in sight. They invariably emerge worse from the encounter when the warships reply. For example the Cantonese regulars entrenched on the south bank below Chinkiang fired on H.M.S., gunboat "Woodcock." The latter opened fire with two six-pounders and forced the Southerners to leave the trenches and then opened Lewis Gun fire on them.—Reuter.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS

IMPORTANT RED LITERATURE SEIZED

LONDON, April 17.

Peking.—War Ministry declares that among the papers seized in the raid on the Soviet Embassy Buildings, was a record of the seventh session of the Third International, dealing exclusively with measures to be taken in China including supplying of money and munitions to Anti-Imperialists and urging Chinese masses to demand withdrawal of foreign troops and warships and campaign of propaganda among foreign armies and navies. The Ministry further states that it has discovered that Soviet Embassy had employed three Chinese to report happenings from various legations especially Japanese.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE INVENTOR MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

LONDON, April 17.

New York.—The famous aeroplane inventor Fokker was involved in a flying accident. The monoplane "America" new model piloted by Commander Byrd was undergoing tests preparatory to flying to Paris next month when it crashed. Byrd fractured his wrist and Fokker was slighty injured. Bennett who accompanied Byrd in his fight to North Pole last year sustained fractured thigh, rib and shoulder.—Reuter's Special.

VICTIM TO CHINESE OUTLAWS

BRUTAL MURDER OF CANADIAN FAMILY

LONDON, April 17.

Shanghai.—Dreadful fate has overtaken a Canadian family at the hands of brutal Chinese outlaws. Four missionaries of China Inland Mission Mr. and Mrs. Slitcher and their young daughter and an American woman Miss Mccraig were captured by bandits 'en route' from Anchufu to Yunnanfu. The father and daughter have been murdered while Mrs. Slitcher and Mccraigh have been carried off.—Reuter's Special.

'THE TIMES" ON MR. CHEN'S REPLY

"The Times" commenting upon the Note remarks that in substance the Nationalist Government is willing to apologise, to make reparations and even to punish the perpetrators of the outrages if it can be established that the outrages were really committed by Nationalist troops. The answer to this, the "Times" point out, was furnished by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons on March 30th, when he declared on the basis of information supplied by British, American and Japanese representatives 'looting was carried out by soldiers in uniform belonging to the forces under the command of General Chng Chien. The looters were in small parties controlled by the blowing of whistles and they were called off by buzle shortly after firing from the men of war began."—B.O.W.

A Poona message says:—"In connection with the Aurangabad Cantonment dacoity murder case the Poona Cantonment police have arrested one Azatkhan Nawabkhan while disposing off stolen property. The Auragabad police have identified the stolen property. Further investigations are being made by the police."—A.P.

With a view to educating the mill workers in the virtues of cleanliness and precautionary measures against small-pox and other epidemic diseases, the Bengal Government have organised film shows, the first of which was witnessed by 4,000 workers at the Ganges Mill premises at Shibpur.—Free Press.

"BETRAYAL OF CONGRESS MANDATE"

AUTOCRACY STILL ALIVE.

KERALA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

CALICUT, April 16.

Mr. B. G. Horniman arrived here by the Madras Mail and was received at the railway station by the members of the Reception Committee of the Kerala Provincial Conference consisting of the leading Hindu and Muslim gentlemen of the place and the Chairman of the Municipal Council. He was garlanded and taken in a procession to his bungalow accompanied by Indian music and band of volunteers.

Delivering his presidential address today at the Kerala Provincial Conference Mr. B. G. Horniman dwelt mainly on one theme, namely, the betrayal of the Congress mandate by the Congress members of the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils, the demoralisation, as he described it, of the Congress which this betrayal exhibited, and the need for overhauling the Constitution, policy and programme of the Congress. He said he was a witness to what was happening in the last session of the Assembly, and it appeared to him that the Congress members instead of following the policy of uncompromising obstruction as resolved by the Gauhati Congress were adopting a mode of conduct by which they were actually co-operating with the system of Government which they wanted to abolish. This he called a betrayal of the Congress mandate, and it was done not only in the Assembly but in the Provincial Councils as well.

DEMORALISATION OF CONGRESS.

Referring to the Swarajist policy in the Madras Council in the last session he said that apprehension that the Justice Party or any other party would come into power was not a sufficient ground for the Swarajists for changing the policy of uncompromising obstruction resolved upon by the National Congress. He ascribed this betrayal to the demoralisation of the Congress from a truly national institution into an interested oligarchy which adopted the policies and programmes which were convenient to it, and he ascribed this demoralisation to the weakness and inconsistency in the leadership of the national movement and to the suspension of the Non-Co-operation programme. He found a better policy and programme for the Congress in 1917 than in 1927, because it had then the Congress-League Scheme which however came to naught in face of fantastic and unscientific scheme of the Montford Reforms. He felt sure there was no alternative between Co-operation and Non-Co-operation, but asked whether the country was prepared to give up Non-Co-operation in order to achieve that unity which was being constantly demanded by Lord Birkenhead as a condition precedent to the grant of further reforms.

AUTOCRACY STILL ALIVE.

He maintained that the autocracy against which Non-Co-operation was started was still alive from India to White Hall, and therefore, uncompromising obstruction was the only possible programme for the Congress. Regarding the oligarchic nature of the Congress constitution he said he was shocked by his impression of the last session of the Congress at Gauhati, and by the most undemocratic manner in which things were being manoeuvred by interested persons in the Congress. He referred specially to the suppression of the resolution regarding Nabha which was enthusiastically passed by the Subjects Committee but was by some means suppressed from being brought into the open Congress. He also emphasised the necessity for the overhauling of the modes of elections to the various committees of the Congress and it did not matter to him whether the programme of the Congress was one of Council-entry or boycott of Councils so long as the policy was Non-Co-operation.

Regarding religious differences he said they were merely artificial and should not be allowed to stand in the way of politics inasmuch they existed in almost all democratic countries in the world. He found from an experience of other countries that free electorates and the adult franchise were the remedy against communal quarrels and they led to the free growth of a true national spirit.

CALL FOR UNITED ACTION

MR. MADHAVAN NAIR'S WELCOME ADDRESS

The following are extracts from the address which Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, Chairman of the Reception Committee read at the Conference:—

Four years have now passed since we held a Provincial Conference in Kerala and it is with feelings of great diffidence that we decided to hold one this year because we feel that after the severe ordeals we passed through in 1921, we have not regained even a fraction of that enthusiasm which animated and enlivened public life in Malabar in pre-rebellion days. To allow this state of lethargy and inaction to continue for any indefinite period of time is however unthinkable and we have ventured to hold this Conference this year with the hope that the inspiring presence of our leaders and the enthusiasm that a gathering of representatives from different parts of Kerala is likely to evoke, will rekindle into

(Continued on next page.)

DEVELOP CHARACTER

LEARN AND PRACTISE ISLAM

ADVICE OF SIR G. H HIDAYATULLAH.

The session of the Kokan Muslim Educational Conference began at Bhiwandi on Sunday under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, who in the course of his address said:—

It is gratifying to see that the Mahomedans of this part of the Presidency are alive to the value of education and are taking advantage of the facilities provided. But, while what has been achieved is encouraging, much still remains to be done in this direction.

Time was when our community was in the forefront in the various branches of knowledge. The Mahomedans of the present day are wont to pride themselves on the glory of their ancestors. But it is for us to see that our present achievements do not lag behind our past exploits.

We are now all aware of the great need of education for our community. But unless we translate that knowledge into action, no results can be achieved. We must therefore be up and doing if we wish to progress.

Let us examine the condition of Mahomedan education in your district. The total population of the district is 7,59,916, and the Mahomedan population is 31,904. The total number of Mahomedan pupils at school is 2,003, of which 1,856 are boys, and 147 are girls. The percentage of the total number of pupils of all castes and creeds to the total population of the district is about 3.3. Whereas, the percentage of the total number of Mahomedan pupils to the total Mahomedan population is 6.2. The percentage of Mahomedan boys to the total Mahomedan male population is 10.6, while the percentage of Mahomedan girls to the total Mahomedan female population is only 1. I further understand that most of these Mahomedan boys are in the primary schools, some of them in the secondary schools, and very few of them in the colleges. You will thus see that there is considerable scope for improvement in the matter of secondary & higher education.

EXTRAVAGANCE LEADING TO POVERTY

The main cause of our educational backwardness is said to be our poverty. But our poverty is due, in no small measure, to our extravagance. Large sums of money are squandered by us on various occasions, such as births, marriages, other ceremonies, and even on deaths. If we really wish to improve our position, we should husband our resources and utilise the money saved on education.

Again, it is incumbent on every Mahomedan to contribute a portion of his means as "zakat," and I presume every Mahomedan makes this payment. The total collections of zakat must amount to a very large sum. If all this money were devoted to education, it would serve a most useful purpose.

Further, we have large wakf properties which yield a very good income. A good deal of this money too could well be spent on education if the community so desired. There are also large sums of money held in trust, and the benefit of this too could be taken for the purpose of education.

If all these sources are exploited and the funds are still found insufficient, the necessary money can easily be raised by the levy of an educational cess from every Mahomedan. Where there is a will, there is a way, and the means for the attainment of any object are not hard to procure if there is a real spirit of self-help among those who desire that object.

CARRY RESOLUTIONS INTO PRACTICE.

These are but a few of the ways in which we could surmount the difficulties that poverty may place in our path. But we must carry our resolutions into practice if we want any tangible results. What is the good of our meeting in conference every twelve months or so, weeping over our woes, and then going to sleep for the rest of the time? We must act if we wish to get on. God helps those who help themselves. We should not merely depend on State aid, though we are entitled to ask for our legitimate share of it, but should mainly depend on ourselves.

As to the present day education, I must say that I am not at all satisfied with it. It mostly produces clerks and job hunters. Our high schools and our arts colleges turn out youths who cannot maintain themselves without securing some situation. Most of these young men therefore only swell the ranks of the unemployed and discontents. There are already a large number of men who are only fit to be clerks and are without employment even in that capacity. Our aim should therefore be to produce trained agriculturists, trained craftsmen, trained businessmen, and the like, rather than clerks and job hunters, who already exist in large numbers and are without employment.

Our education should be such as to increase the productivity of our country. But no useful purpose will be served by discussing this question in the present conditions. Till the whole system of education in this country is changed, we have to use it as it is. But it is still open to us to get a better return from it than we have been getting in the past. If we only have the will, we can raise the funds for the purpose, and turn them to the best account.

AVOID SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Further, we should not have sectarian schools and colleges till we find that we cannot get admission into the existing institutions. Such sectarian schools and colleges cost large sums of money both in the shape of capital expenditure and of recurring charges. When we complain of poverty, we should on that account be all the more careful to avoid unnecessary expenditure on sectarian schools and colleges unless they are absolutely indispensable. We should not forget the fact that India is our home, and that we have to live and die in this country. We should therefore save the money that is spent on sectarian schools and colleges and join mixed institutions instead.

Another great need of our community is boarding houses. Wherever our boys are in sufficiently large numbers and cannot get accommodation in the existing hostels, boarding houses should be provided for them by the community. This will be money well spent and should not be grudged.

A further matter of good importance to our community is scholarships. These should be given for study both in and out of India. They should be granted only to the very best boys, so that the community may produce leading men in the various branches of learning and in the different spheres of professional life and also in service. At present, there is a tendency amongst Mahomedan students to go in only for the Arts, and in a few cases, for the Law Course. Most of them have neglected Engineering, Medicine, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and the Military, Naya and several other careers. Hence, in awarding scholarships, special care should be taken to encourage suitable students to take to these lines.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A word also about female education in our community. This is an important matter, and deserves our special attention. In your district in particular, I find there is great room for improvement in this direction. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Much depends on the mother and on the education she imparts to her children in their early years. Besides, one sex is the complement of the other, and unless both develop together, human progress as a whole will be retarded.

Physical training also forms a vital part of education, and cannot be neglected with impunity. The Mahomedans have been favoured by nature with a good physique, and it is for us to develop it to the fullest extent.

DEVELOP CHARACTER.

Finally, we should devote particular care to the development of character in our boys. We should produce young men with a keen sense of right and wrong, who can think and act for themselves. We Mahomedans are in a minority, but we need not be discouraged on that account. If we have men of the proper stamp, with ability, character, and independence, we are bound to forge ahead. We will then not stand in need of concessions from any one, whether from Government or from the majority.

Before I conclude, I should like to say a few words regarding religious education. This is a most important part of a man's equipment. All that is needed for the proper conduct of life is to be found in our very faith. Among the many lessons it teaches us are universal brotherhood and service to mankind. If we learn and practice our religion as we should, it will help us to a better understanding, to a wider sympathy and to a larger tolerance in our relations with our fellow men. It will not only make us better children of our faith, but also better citizens of our country.

HINDUS CULTIVATE LANDS

SEQUEL TO MUSLIM BOYCOTT

SIRAJGUNJ, April 17.

As an outcome of Muslim objection to cultivate the lands of Hindus, a message received from Banganon-Angura states Hindus have started to cultivate their own lands.

At Nabipur, the Hindu 'badralog', who have been boycotted by Muslim labourers, have formed themselves into a volunteer body. They themselves work as day labourers on the farms and offer their services to any Hindu house one day in the week. The earnings are being deposited to create a public fund to meet unforseen emergencies.—Free Press.

LORD MAHAVIRA JAINA

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN DELHI

DELHI, April 17.
(From a Correspondent.)

The Jain Mitra Mandel, Delhi, celebrated the Twelvth Anniversary and Birthday of Lord Mahavira on 13th and 15th inst. Eloquent speeches were delivered by numerous speakers on the Jaina Philosophy and life and teachings of Lord Mahavira.

On the fifteenth a religious Conference on 'Ahimsa' was held. Professor Chatarsain Shastri dwelt on the beauties of Jainism and advocated reforms in the Jain Society. A resolution exhorting prohibition of animal sacrifice was passed unanimously. Professor Phani Bhushan, Adhikari of the Hindu University gave a learned discourse on the teachings Mahavira. Poems on the life and teachings of Mahavira were recited by several eminent poets. Messages from various non-Jaina scholars, Indian and European, were read. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN STORE

SIR O. LODGE'S PREDICTION

CALCUTTA, April 17.

A special cable to "The Statesman" says, Sir Oliver Lodge believes the earth's crust is at present in avery unstable condition. The great earthkuake in Chile, the storms in Spain and Morocco and the auroral beams which are flashing mysteriously in several parts of the world, he says, all serve to indicate the presence of electro-magnetic storms in ether. Sir Oliver Lodge predicts still more earthquake shocks in various parts of the world.—Free Press.

TRIBUTE TO CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

CHINA "A LOOSELY KNIT BUT UNIFIED NATION"

The Chinese Courier" of March 17 publishes a tribute from the pen of the Randall Gould, the British United Press correspondent at Peking. He analyses as follows the situation of the various powers in this tangle and concludes that in spite of all her difficulties and miseries China still remains a united Nation. To the "skill and diplomacy" which Chinese diplomats show in "dealing with international tangles, he says that Chinese diplomats have to deal with international tangles probably more complex than those of any other nation on earth.

"Moreover, they are dealing with these tangles in a skilful and expert style. Confronted with a stack of puzzles which would cause the average foreign statesman to faint in his tracks, they are wading in manfully. Their efforts cannot be wholly unfied, they are often compelled to play the diplomatic game as though it were poker, and yet when the smoke clears away after each engagement always seems to be China which is in command of the field.

PROBLERM OF WHO IS WHO?

In Peking, it is Dr. Wellington Koo who is Foreign Minister. Down on the Yangtze at Wuhan, Eugene Chen is foreign Minister of the rival Nationalist Government At Wasington, at Geneva and elsewhere there are various Chinese representatives who hardly know to whom they owe verbal allegiance, who certainly do not know to whom they can turn for salaries and expenses, but who have clear ideas as to how they should play their cards in the great game of China vs. the World. Most countries think they are in exciting times if they have two or three major international disputes on the griddle. China always has a dozen, with more waiting for their turn. Almost all of these hinge, of course, on the famous "unequal treaties." Here is how a few of the leading nations are affected at this moment.

UNITED STATES.

America's traditional position as tre friend of China necessarily draws her into every sort of international fracas, directly or indirectly. At present the Porter Resolution has created new hopes in China for the United States to take the lead in treaty alteration; Senator Borah's utterances have also had profound effect. The large number of American missionaries, affected by recent difficulties is apt to figure in developments in some way.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British are the chief focus of all anti-foreign trouble. Many Chinese hold them largely responsible for the whole building-up of the "unequal treaty" fabric through the train of events starting with the Opium War. Their new liberal policy is considered deeply significant, while at the same time their bringing of armed forces to China stirred much resentment. Alteration of status of all British concessions seems the most immediate step to follow the recent Hankow settlement.

FRANCE.

French policy is still quietly conservative, but is based on rather broad co-operation with the Chinese. The French Catholic missionaries have much influence and are well liked. France is negotiating the new Annam commercial treaty with the Peking Government, thus tacitly recognizing it.

JAPAN.

Japan, like France, is negotiating a new treaty with Peking. In the case of Japan it is a much more important treaty, being a major commercial pact. Tariff reciprocity is a most important matter which Japan is expected quietly to arrange before tariff autonomy becomes a fact for China. Expensive boycotts have taught Japan that anything is better for her than a dispute with China.

BELGIUM.

The Belgians were recently left completely out in the cold and without treaty rights when Dr. Koo (garbed in the thin disguise of a Presidential Mandate) denounced the Sino-Belgium treaty. Something mysteriously convinced them that they had better drop their appeal to the World Court, however, and they are now negotiating a new treaty which is expected to be completed soon.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

Ostensibly the best friend of China because of "voluntary" renunciation of treaty privileges, Soviet Russia is actually the stormbird of the nations represented here. Peking and Mukden are against the Soviets, Wuhan and Canton are friendly. Manchuria, with her jointly Sino-Russian Chinese Eastern Railway, is a constant danger spot where Russia, China and Japan may clash at any moment. The Northern militarists and politicians accused the U.S.S.R. of giving financial, military and propaganda aid to the Southerners. The foregoing does no more than skim the very surface, but it gives an up-to-date glimpse of what Chinese diplomats are up against. It would be a troubled situation for the best of Foreign Minister, backed by the most stable of Governments; how rival Foreign Ministers can separately tackle it and achieve some measure of harmony while avowedly in opposition on domestic affairs is one of the mysteries of the world. But it is happening. Perhaps it gives some answer to the great question of why China has not long since flown into hundred bits instead of remaining what it undoubtedly still is, a loosely knit but still unified nation.

"BETRAYAL OF CONGRESS MANDATE."

(Continued from previous page).

life the fire of patriotism that at one time made Kerala adu lustre and glory to our Motherland.

After giving a retrospect of the political movement in the province from 1916, the address proceeded:—

FIRST STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

If Kerala as the Province hich gave the first impetus to the Non-co-operation movement by dispelling, under the lead of Mr. Yakub Hussain, the fear of the terrors of jail from the minds of our workers it was also the first to deal a deadly blow to it by renewing as a result of the rebellion in a new and dangerous form, the Hindu-Muslim feud which appeared to have been almost crushed out of existence by the Khilafat movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. This fact is my excuse and justification for referring to a topic which of all the problems connected with our fight for Swaraj is the most vital and baffling and which, the collective restraint of all our leaders, more than their colective intelligence, will alone ultimately solve.

The agreement to a joint electorate is the first step in the right direction towards the consummation of our fond hopes of political unity and I implore both the Hindus and the Muhammadans of our Province not to say or do anything, however unwillingly, which may be calculated to frustrate the noble attempts at raproachment made by our leaders at Delhi.

COUNCILS FUTILE.

There is no programme of work before the country now into which people of a political turn of mind can plunge with enthusiasm because the constructive programme of Mahatmaji appeals only to those who have absolute faith in the doctrine that Khaddar will bring Swaraj and the Council programme is at best only of negative value and work only to those that enter them. By your entry there you exclude those whom you consider enemies of progress. But at the same time you not only achieve nothing there but run the risk of falling a victim to the spell of enchantment that pervades the atmosphere making you forget at times even the elementary idea why you are there for. Of course, in the absence of any better plan, we have to abide by and follow the Congress policy of Council entry and try to make the very best of a very bad bargain.

Mr. Madhavan Nair then referred to the tenancy problem advocating occupancy rights and protection from arbitrary eviction and melcharth. Continuing, he said:

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Before I conclude, I must refer to one matter which compells the people of Kerala hide their head in shame on account of the inhuman and disgraceful treatment they accord to their brethren knows as "Theendal" castes. The sanctity of higher castes including Nair is measured in this land of Kerala by the distance which their unfortunate brethren have to keep from them and which in different cases vary from 15ft. to 500 ft. Time has wrought remarkable changes in the mentality of the orthodox section but the evil is there and we require many more stalwarts to fight against the demon and root out the evil from our Province. Let us hope that that a time will soon come when as a result of earnest endeavours and spread of liberal ideas, we shall be able to hold our head aloft and proclaim to the world that in this beautiful country of ours, it is not only nature that is kind and charitable out also man.

DELEGATES.

There were present in the pandal 125 delegates of whom about 25 were from Cochin State and five from Travancore.

The Reception Committee consisted of about 200, of whom two were ladies. The Conference meets again to-morrow at eleven.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The Subjects Committee of the Kerala Provincial Conference met in camera to discuss the draft resolutions after open session and it is understood it adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Swarajya Party in the Madras Legislative Council in supporting the Ministry as subversive of Congress discipline, as betraying the mandate of the Congress and contrary to the election pledges.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi in a letter to the Secretary wishing success for the Conference had appealed to it to drop all discussion on this subject in view of the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C.

The Committee rose at about 9 p.m.—A. P.

MARRIAGE PROCESSION ATTACKED

BRIDEGROOM AND PARTY RUN AWAY

(BY AN EYE-WITNESS).

At about ten on Saturday night a Marwari marriage procession was moving from the direction of Dadar towards Lal Baugh, through the Supari Baug Main Road. This procession was accompanied by band, and performers of lathi feats and fire-lathi displays.

There is a mosque by the road-side. The main road itself is divided into two halves by the tramlines in the middle. The procession was moving through that part which was farther from the mosque. When the procession was sufficiently distant from the mosque a party of Mahomedans approached the processionists and repeatedly requested them that the noise and tumult be stopped till after the mosque was passed. The band was accordingly stopped; but shouts of "Jai" rent the air, and the lathi and fire-lathi displays went on in the usual manner It appears the Mahomedans wanted this also to be stopped with the proximity of the mosque. At every request the processionists did as they were requested to do, but as soon as the Mahomedans left them, the cries of "Jai" and lathi and fire-lathi feats were resumed. By this time the procession had reached in front of the mosque. But the shouts of "Jai" and the stick feats still continued.

A FREE FIGHT ENSUES.

What followed is very regrettable. As soon as the procession arrived in front of the mosque these Mahomedans again rushed to the front of the marriage party and demanded that the noise and displays be stopped at once. Pushing and hustling then followed and it soon culminated in a free fight. As soon as the first clash was generally known all persons—the processionists as well as the sight-seers—began to run in all directions.

ABSENCE OF POLICEMEN.

While the whole locality was seething with excitement, it is strange that no policeman could be found anywhere near, though it was, alleged later on that a policeman had accompanied the procession which had received due permission to pass along the route. The mela, however, did not last long. The crowd had dispersed except for batches of onlookers here and there, when two police consatbles came on the scene It is understood statements have been taken from the parties concerned. The procession, however, ended there and the marriage party returned to its destination late in the night.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BANGALORE.

RS 1,000 EXPENSE VOTED BY MUNICIPALITY.

BANGALORE, April 17.

The Bangalore City Municipality, at its last sitting, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 for expenses in connection with the forthcoming Vicieregal visit to Bangalore in July. Mr. Razvi, moved and Mr. Raghavendrachar seconded that the sum be reduced to Rs. 100, but the proposal was lost, only two voting for the reduction. Both Messrs. Razvi and Raghavendrachar are Congress Members.—A.P.

A DARING DACOITY

FARIDPUR, April 17.

A daring dacoity was committed at Ghose Khandi, five miles away from Faridpur, in which thirty men armed with deadly weapons assaulted the inmates of a house and removed property worth nearly Rs. 4,000.

The police have arrested two persons suspected to have a hand in the affair.—Free Press.

(Continued From Column 6.)

vincial Congress Committee with a view to ascertaining on what lines a coalition might be brought about. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta suggested the adoption of a resolution at the conference proposing that a joint meeting of the two executives should be called to consider how they could be reunited. In case the proposed meeting ended in failure, the decision of the General Committee should be accepted by representatives of both wings at Maju with a view to preparing the ground for a settlement. Mr. B. N. Sasmal on the other hand stated that they had done their best and any further attempt at compromise would not produce much effect. It was therefore for the Conference to decide what steps should be taken to bring about reconciliation.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF COMMUNAL FRANCHISE

MAJU, April 17.

Another resolution to be discussed in the Conference urges that before the Statutory Commission comes out to India the Congress should formuate a scheme of joint electorates with the reservation of seats for minorities by abolishing the communal franchise and extending the franchise to every peasant and worker.—Free Press.

YOUTH MOVEMENT IN BENGAL

MAJU, April 17.

Along with the Provincial Conference, the All-Bengal Youngmen's Conference was held at Maju yesterday. Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar presided.

In the course of his address to the Conference, the Professor suggested some practical schemes for consolidation of the youth movement in Bengal.—Free Press.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MODIFICATION OF COUNCIL PROGRAMME URGED.

REQUEST TO MR. BOSE TO ACCEPT GOVT'S OFFER.

MAJU (Howrah), April 16.

The Bengal Provincial Conference opened to-day at 3 p.m. Mr. Jogendra Chakravarty presiding. This is the first time that a provincial conference meets in Bengal in a rural centre. The attendance of delegates was fair. Midnapore, which is Mr. Sasmal's district, sent the largest contingents of delegates, while Chittagong, the district of Mr. Sengupta remained totally unrepresented. The mandal was profusely decorated with national flags and evergreens. Oil-paintings of Mahatma Gandhi and Deshabandhu Das were hung up in prominent places. Mazzini's saying that "Without a country,—a free country,—you are bastards of humanity" was also prominently hung.

Congratulatory messages wishing success of the Conference from Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Horniman, Moulana Shoukat Ali, Mr. Vijayaraghavacharia, Professor Indra, Babu Bagawandas and others were read. Members of Mr. J. M. Sen-gupta's Party did not attend the Conference. After the Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed the delegates, Mr. Jogendra Chakravarty was elected President of the Conference and delivered his Presidential address (already published) which was frequently cheered. The Subjects Committee met at 7 p.m. The Conference meets in open session at 2 p.m. to-morrow when resolutions approved by the Subjects Committee will be considered.—Free Press.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS

MAJU, April 17.

The Subjects Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference debated for four hours and could not dispose even one-tenth of the agenda placed before them.

Heated arguments were put forward regarding the boycott of British goods, the attitude of the "Forward" towards the Conference and the Bengal Tenancy legislation.

By 52 to 41 votes the resolution condemning the attitude of the "Forward" and its efforts to thwart the efforts of the Reception Committee was adopted.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION FUND.

The other resolutions discussed related to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the administration of the Village Reconstruction Fund raised by Deshbandhu Das and a request to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, to accept the offer of release and go to Switzerland in the ultimate interest of the country's cause.

PLEA FOR MODIFYING COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

Another resolution urged the All-India Congress Committee, acting of its motion or through a special session of the Congress, to modify the Council programme, ask the Council members to resign their seats and concentrate on the constructive programme, discouraging the capturing of local bodies also.

BENGAL B.P.C.C. AFFAIRS.

The Subjects Committee adopted a compromise resolution to arrive at an amicable settlement between the two contending parties in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The resolution reads:

"A Committee of four, two from each party, be formed to agree on the list of the Executive and office-bearers of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and a joint meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee be held under the presidency of Mr. Jogendra Chakravarty, the President of the Conference, when the list of the Executive will be ratified."

This resolution will be moved in the open session of the Conference to-day.—Free Press.

BENGAL P. C. C. AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT

In a statement to the press the President of the Bengal Provincial conference says that prior to his departure for Maju he interviewed the leaders of the dissenting wings of the Bengal Pro-

(Continued In Clumn 5.)

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

NEED FOR LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

SIR LALUBHAI ON CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

In the course of his presidential address to the Madras Provincial Cooperative Conference held at Madura on Saturday, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas said:—

My association with the co-operative movement in your Presidency and with your workers, official and non-official, is so old and my memories of that association so pleasant that I do not feel as if I were a stranger in your midst, and though times have changed and with the times the workers, also I am inclined to look upon you all as old comrades or at any rate inheritors of the great trust left to your keeping by my old comrades.

It is necessary to realize that success in the sphere of agricultural finance is difficult, if not impossible, of achievement without the establishment of close and constant touch between borrower and lender. The touch that exists at present between the primary society and its members, and which forms the basis of our co-operative credit system, will not, I fear, suffice for the success that I have in view, because in your Presidency and in other parts of India, the primary society is scarcely a self-contained unit; it depends very largely for its resources on capital borrowed from central banks specifically started for this purpose. The proportion to the owned capital that these funds derived from outside bear varies from Province to Province, and in vear Presidency the figure is so high as over 75 per cent. If the owned capital is only twenty per cent. of the total resources, as it is for primary agricultural credit societies in Madras, one can hardly expect them to evince any very highly developed sense of financial responsibility, and if indiscriminate advances are made, recalcitrancy develops and as a result recoveries dry up, the principal sufferer, financially, is the agency that provides the bulk of the capital. The acceptance of this line of thought has led co-operators in Bombay to the conclusion that in the interest of movement itself, it is necessary to place on the central banks a certain amount of responsibility for the inspection of primary societies affiliated to them.

One of the methods adopted by us for the establishment of a living touch in agricultnra finance is the maintenance of a field staff by central banks for the work of inspection. There is an equally interesting method to which I would like to invite your attention. That method is to establish banking agencies right in the midst of the people organising arrangements for the provision of prompt finance, and making the bank more easily accessible to the members of societies. This line of action may not be necessary where the primary societies themselves serve as village banks, but the position being what it is today part of the services performed elsewhere by primary societies to be entrusted to agencies one stage higher up in the co-operative structure. With Branches of Banks opened at taluka headquarters, it becomes possible for the central financing agencies to get acquainted with the needs and difficulties of the members of the primary societies financed by them, an acquaintance which conduces to relax the apparent rigidity of the co-operative system of finance, makes it more human and elastic, and inspires in the minds of the agriculturists a growing sense of confidence.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

There is one aspect of the problem of agricultural finance which I have not touched so far and to which I would now like to turn. We have attempted, till lately, to provide through our co-operative credit organisation both short term and long term credit, and have, consequently, been unable to perfect our machinery for either. In most countries, there are two separate organisations for the two types of services and I am glad that Madras was one of the first Provinces in India to recognise the importance of having an entirely distinct organisation for long term, land mortgage credit. I also embrace this opportunity of congratulating, on behalf of co-operators all over India, my friend, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu on his success in getting the Council of State to agree to a resolution calling upon Government to take early steps for the provision of arrangements for land mortgage banks in different provinces. Various proposals for the type of organisation required are being put forward from different students of the movement in different provinces, but in view of the pronouncement made by the Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibullah in the Council of State, it is unlikely that any local Government will embark upon any definite line of action until the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India have been published. There appears, however, to be general agreement about a few points ndd in order to clarify our ideas on the subject; it is to these points, rather than to detailed arrangements, that I should like to draw your attention. The first of these points of general agreement is that even those among us who want a distinct organisation should be co-operative in its constitution and working and not a centralized, purely capitalist body like the Agricultural Bank of Egypt dealing with individuals direct. Next in importance is the universal acceptance of the need for State aid in any scheme for long term credit. There is general agreement that the most suitable form in which this assistance can be given would be the recognition of the mortgage bonds issued by the banks as trustee securities and the guaranteeing by Government of the payment of interest on the debentures till maturity. Opinion is not unanimous about the subscription by the state to the share capital of the mortgage banks and the purchase of the initial issues of debentures. Nor is opinion unanimous as to the smaller land mortgage banks in the district should be empowered to issue debentures or whether, as my friend the Hon. Mr. Ramdas seems to suggest and the Conference of Registrars of Provincial Banks held in 1926 resolved, this responsible work should be entrusted to a central organisation in every Province. I am personally inclined to favour the latter view, first because of the practical difficulty any Government will feel in guaranteeing the liabilities of a number of small institutions, and, secondly, because the needs of your Province as well as mine, in respect of long term credit are so vast that we want a strong efficient apex institution to obtain for agriculturists finance from the money market on the most favourable terms possible. It will be necessary to establish touch with the Reserve Bank of India, if it comes into being, and also with Imperial Bank of India, and a strong central body can do this better than a number of units scattered all over the Presidency.

CO-OPERATION AND RESERVE BANK.

This lands me to the very important question of the place of co-operative finance in the new banking regime to be inaugurated under the aegis of the proposed Reserve Bank of India. The banking operations of Government will henceforth be entrusted to this so-called Central Bank which, again, will function through the Imperial Bank and its Branches. It is very difficult to say what effect this change in banking organisation will have upon the relations already established between co-operative banks and the Imperial Bank as bankers for the State. The Imperial Bank will function in future, as agents of the Reserve Bank and as they will not own any direct responsibility to Government they may curtail and even suspend the facilities which after years of persistent effort co-operative banks have been able to secure for them. This applies to the grant both of financial accommodation and of facilities in the matter of transfer of funds. There is yet another point to which I should like to refer. Government appear to be still under the impression that the sole agency for the development of the banking habit all over the country is the Imperial Bank of India, forgetting that nearly four-fifths of the country's population live in villages which can never be reached by any extension of activities of the Imperial Bank and the opening of its Branches. The only approach to this vast population lies through the agency of co-operative banks, but co-operative banks located at district head-quarters will be nearly as difficult of access as branches of the Imperial Bank of India. It is for this reason, too, that I would plead, again, for a policy of opening branch banks, for if we do it now at our own risk and cost, we shall later on have as great a claim as some measure of support from the State as the Imperial Bank is putting forward to-day. The Imperial Bank may be recognised as sole agents of the Reserve Bank in district towns and other large centres of trade and industry, but if we have our banking organisation in similar centres of agricultural trade, there is no reason why we should not claim to be entrusted with the agency work in selected areas and given concessions similra to those proposed to be given to the Imperial Bank of India for opening Branches. We may also demand that, if my reason of the paucity of their resources, apex banks in various Provinces cannot have their names placed on the schedule of banks in the Reserve Bank Act, they should have direct access to the Reserve Bank and that, so far as possible, finance against crops or produce should be provided only through co-operative agency.

PLACE OF OFFICIALS.

I think, it is necessary for all of us to clarity our views on the respective spheres of official efforts and State action, and of popular activities and private initiative. It is a little difficult to define the exact boundaries of the statutory duties and powers vested in the Registrar under the law and to ascertain where the limit is being transgressed. Generally speaking, I think it would be a good rule for all local Governments in India to direct their executive officers to take up work beyond the spheres of action prescribed for them under the law only in consultation with or at the instance of representative co-operative bodies. No changes in policy should be embarked upon save with the concurrence of central representative bodies, like your Provincial Union, or conferences and congresses held under their auspices. Lastly, I, for one, would like to suggest that once popular representative bodies like your Provincial Union are established, which enjoy organic connection with primary societies through supervising unions and district federations, Government should cease to spend money for allowances to non-official workers like honorary organisers and honorary assistant Registrars and should permit the absorption of this agency by the representative bodies to which these workers will hold themselves responsible. The amounts now sanctioned for the payment of allowances to these workers should be transferred to the central bodies, earmarked, if necessary, for certain special items of activity; and as education and propaganda can be carried out more effectively by workers attached to voluntary agencies enjoying a living touch with the people and sharing their joys and sorrows, the exercise of these functions should be delegated to central bodies. These bodies will be entitled to obtain from Government literal financial assistance for their work of education and economic reconstruction. Though it is not desirable wholly to divorce financial administration and control from the work of supervision and education, I would keep the two sets of activities apart and make the apex bank responsible for financial policy and guidance, securing co-ordination by informal arrangements for mutual consultation and representation on each other's committees of management. In Bombay, we have in the Provincial Co-operative Institute a unitary body; with our district federations and unions already functioning; your line of development may be different and you may have a federal from of organization, but it should be a real federal constitution with proper duties and responsibilities attached to each unit in the system. In Bombay, Government and the Legislative Council have been induced to assign to the Institute a definite status under the law and in practice, by convention. The principle of a grant on a Rupee to Rupee basis upto a maximum of Rs. 30,000 has also been accepted.

DEMOCRACY IN PLACE OF PLUTOCRACY.

We cannot have enough of selfless devoted workers and to all those who believe in the attainment of Swaraj through the pursuit of a constructive programme I would earnestly appeal to aid in this task of economic reconstruction. The aim of all political action should be to increase human happiness and to enable each man to be himself at his best. Political democracy even in self-governing countries has not invariably led to this goal of human effort and what we want is democracy in economic life in place of plutocracy. There are, it is true, various methods of achieving economic justice and independence, but for a country like ours where the bulk of the population lives on agriculture, the co-operative method seems to be the most suited to achieve that economic freedom without which the basic industry of this country and those engaged in it have not only no hope of economic freedom but are in danger of sinking to a still lower level of economic efficiency. Critics may urge that our movement is utopian, that it fails to appreciate the difficulties of the situation, that it forgets the inability of man, that it ignores the inertia of our rural population, their lethargy and backwardness. To counter such critics, what we need is faith in our mission, belief in our gospel and real desire to help our brothers who live on agriculture. If we have these, then we would reply in the vigorous language of Mr. Harold Laski:

"That is the kind of pessimism that has always been an essential part of the tactic of reaction. We have to build our philosophy on hopes and not on fear. We have to lay the foundations of our systems on what the courage of men has achieved, not on what their cowardice has failed in achieving. Almost every progressive change has met opposition on the ground of its impossibilities; and every progressive change has been achieved because a handful of idealists refused to admit it was impossible. The real sin in social philosophy is lowness of aim. We need not cry for the sun; but, at least equally, we need not deny the possibilities of light."

CALL TO YOUTHS.

I have come to the end of my address and am nearing the end in other directions also and at this stage I deem it a duty to lay stress on the proposition that the good and welfare of the country means the good not of few, but of the vast masses, without whose willing help there can be no real progress in any direction. Our movement is an humble but honest effort to improve not only the economic but the social, intellectual and moral condition of the large proportion of our countrymen that live in villages. That movement is not only open to all classes of workers without distinction of class, creed or political parties, but is one at which all public leaders and workers can strive together for a common noble aim without sacrificing their principles. It is for the younger generation of educated men to extend the activities of the movement and to carry on the work, begun in a small way only 23 years ago and yet showing such splendid results. Let them work in a selfless way for their poor and ignorant brethren and keep aloft the torch always burning so that it may give more and more light to all. God helps only those who help themselves; let us by our work befit ourselves for that help from Providence without which no human effort can succeed.

The Late Bai Manekbai.

LATE BAI MANEKBAI.

The late Bai Manekbai, who expired on the 8th inst was the widow of Seth Motilal Jugmohandas and mother of Sheth Gangadas Motilal Sethna.

The deceased belonged to a very respectable and well-known family of Seth Ramdas Hirasha, the Sheth of Lad Bania Community of Bombay.

This family is known for various charities educational social and religious. The late Sheth Bhagwandas Purshottamdas who belonged to this family had the honour to be the Sheth of this Community for a number of years and had entrusted to the Bombay University a sum of Rs. 10,000, for a Scholarship in M.A., for one who gets the highest marks in Sanskrit. His widow, Shethani Javerbai has also under her will entrusted to the Trustees a sum of Rs. 25,000 or so for opening a Girl's School after her name in Bombay. This amount though at the disposal of the said Trustees for the last more than 18 years still remains intact. It is a matter of great regret that they have not seen their way upto now for the fulfilment of the donor's will.

The late Sheth Bhagwandas Purshottamdas has also contributed a good sum to the Native General Library.

The late Bai Manekbai, following in the footsteps of her ancestors has also spent a good sum for public and private charities in Bombay, Mathura and Cambay.

As she was a Vaishnav to the core, she has spent a good sum for that section of Hindus religion. She also spent a good sum in the name of her father Sheth Narandas Natthusha for the protection of Cows and such other religious functions.

The deceased had the misfortune to lose her only daughter Ben Rukhmani Motilal Gangadas who died a couple of months before and this shock expedited her death.

She leaves behind her a large family to mourn her loss and we sincerely sympathise with her son Mr. Gangadas Motilal Sethna and other members of the bereaved family for the loss sustained.

R. V. R.
Mr. Gordhandas Ladhabhai, who has been elected President of the Rajkot State Assembly.

NAMDEO SAMAJONNATI CONFERENCE

The Namdeo Conference began its 21st session at Poona under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Khandke, from the 15th inst.

The president in his address dealt with all the important problems to be placed before the Conference. He pleaded strongly for more vigorous steps, in particular the grant of liberal scholarships by the Government and the community, for the spread of higher education among males and females. In regard to their economic betterment he pointed out the need for a re-organisation and better management of their co-operative institutions. He appealed to all to hasten the abolition of sub-castes now impeding their moral and material progress and to participate in the re-organization of Hinduism by abrogating the curse of untouchability. Speaking on the need and future of the Non-Brahmin movement—which was creating a new sense of self-respect and new social and political obligations he pointed out the utter corruption and demoralization of the Brahmin priesthood as illustrated in the dispute over the Namdeo-Step at Pandharpur. In order to arrest the waste and even immoral and degrading misuse of the fabulous income of Public Temples etc., he advocated the immediate passing of a Religious Endowments Act for this Presidency.

ADVANCE INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

to include the ordinary concerns affecting the Indian States. And if any matters remain over to be provided for, and which cannot be dealt with by the Upper Chamber, or by the entire Legislature, or by the Executive, then that would be a good case for negotiation. In any case, the only function that is still not mentioned, and which might conceivably be fathered upon the "Upper House" is that of being a Court of Justice. It may be a court of first instance for the Princes and the disputes between the States and the provinces, for example, the case regarding the irrigation from the Canvery in which the Mysore State and the Madras Presidency have been at loggerheads for a number of years; or for communal disputes; or for specified matters or offences, for example, "scandalum magnatum" in the particular form in which that matter used to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Indian High Courts by the previous Government of India Acts, ever since Warren Hastings and his Conceillor Francis had a turn with the swords, or was it pistols? to satisfy their outraged honour. And it may be, with still greater advantage a Court of Final Appeal for all sorts of Indian cases, subject to some limitations as to the gravity of the matter, or the amount involved, or the very subject matter of the dispute. There is no convincing reason why this kind of a branch of the Privy Council, in its judicial capacity, should not now be set up in India, and Indian litigants spared the trouble of an appeal before a tribunal several thousands of miles away.

(To be Continued.)

OUR SIND LETTER.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 11.

The Municipal elections which were fixed for 10th ult. are over now. The following is the result. Many of the Nationalist members are returned:—

(1) Durgadas B. Advani (2) Tikamdas Wadhmal, (3) Jeswani, (4) Hingorani, (5) Hatimbhai Alavi, (6) Haji Abdula Harddu, (7) Narandas Andanji, (8) R. K. Sidhwa, (9) Rochiram, (10) Tarachand J. Lalwani, (11) Manilal Vyas, (12) Jamshed N. R. Mehta.

DR. COUSINS.

Dr. Cousins is in our midst now. He is here to advocate his cause of Theosophical World University. He has to deliver a series of lectures in Karachi. On Saturday last, he gave a lecture on "Medicinal properties of Art."

On Sunday next an Art Pictures Exhibition is arranged at 6 p.m. in the Local Theosophical Hall. The "Star Band people," a Branch of the Order of the Star in the East, are arranging a musical concert on Saturday, (the 16th instant), proceeds of which will go to Dr. Cousins for Educational cause.

"KING'S WIFE".

The Tagore Dramatic Club of Hydrabad are staging their performance "King's Wife," by Dr. James H. Cousins on Sunday, the 17th April at 9.45 p.m. at the Frere Hall, Dr. James Cousins. The distinguished author will also attend the performance.

HIGH COURT.

A MORTGAGEE'S CLAIM.

REPAIR EXPENSES ON PROPERTY.

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate side of the High Court heard an appeal from Ahmedabad relating to the redemption of mortgaged property.

In this case the plaintiff is Chandramati 'alias' Bapuben, daughter of Datyabhai Madhavram. The defendants are Chhotalal Harilal and Naranprasad Haribhai.

The facts are that the plaintiff's father and the first defendant's father jointly mortgaged the Inam village of Jinira in Viramgam taluka to the firm of Maneckchand Gordhan for Rs. 30,000 in 1888. Thereafter in 1895, additional mortgage was created for Rs. 19,000 over some property and a 'dehla' (a house). The present owner of the firm Maneckchand Gordhan transferred his right and interest in the 'dehla' to first defendant for R 8,701 in 1918. The plaintiff then gave notice to first defendant claiming redemption on payment of Rs. 8,701 with interest. The defendant demanded the amount with compound interest and also the expenses incurred by him in carrying out certain repairs. The plaintiff then filed the present suit. The First Class Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad ordered the plaintiff and second defendant to redeem and recover possession of the 'dehla' on payment of Rs. 9,118 to first defendant who was also directed to pay the costs to them.

The first defendant appealed to the High Court.

Mr. B. K. Desai, Advocate, with Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the appellant. Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. H. V. Divatia for the respondent, the plaintiff and the second defendant.

Their Lordships, after hearing both sides, directed the lower court to decide what sums were actually expended by the defendants over the repairs by appointing a Commissioner to report on the matter. The lower court's findings were to be submitted to the High Court within six months for further proceedings.

MORE PILGRIM DEATHS IN HARDWAR

LACK OF TRAIN FACILITIES FELT

HARDWAR, April 16.

It is complained that in spite of the assurances conveyed in the reply of the U. P. Government to the representations of Pandit Malaviya about the non-use of the iron bridge erected on Brahmakunda, European officers are found freely using the bridge with shoes on.

There is also complaint against the railway authorities that they are not giving an adequate supply of special trains and that there is a frequent stopping of booking of third class passengers thousands of whom are now sitting in the open under the noon day sun. Some of the through trains coming from Dehra Dun side are not being allowed to be used by passengers from Hardwar many of whom are therefore compelled to go to Dehra Dun at heavy cost in order to entrain. It is estimated that barely one third of the pilgrims have been able to leave Hardwar by this time. The place still appears to be very much crowded and stray cases of accidents are still reported. A few more cases of death are reported also. A large number of cases of bruises and pain in the body are still being treated by private organisations due to crushing on the bathing day.—Free Press.

HARDWAR RUMOUR CONTRADICTED

LUCKNOW, April 17.

The following press communique has been issued by the United Provinces Government from Nainital:—

Statements have appeared in the press which suggest that the breaking of the barrier at Hardwar and the consequent regrettable loss of life was in some way connected with the question of the use of the officers' bridge for the control of traffic at Harkipiari pool. There is no foundation whatever for this suggestion. The barrier was situated at a considerable distance from the pool and the officers' bridge, and its collapse was due to circumstances which had no sort of relation with the dispute about the officers bridge.—A.P.

BHATIA SPORTS.

The Third Annual sports of the boys and girls of the Bhatia Comunity will be held on Sunday the 1st May 1927 on the grounds of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. Those who are desirous of entering the above competition are requested to apply for the forms to Mr. Damodhar Govindjee Madhowjee, Joint Hony. Secretary. The Bhatia Parishad, 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay. Applications will be accepted till Tuesday the 9th instant."

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

SEGREGATION IN PRACTICE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, April 7.

From a reply by the Government of India to a question put by an Honourable Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly recently it appears that there prevails some misunderstanding regarding the question of segregation on Mombasa Island. The Government of India say that they are in communication with the Colonial Office in London. There is no reason to disbelieve the answer of the Government of India. However how could it be possible for the Kenya Government to decide to put 12 plots on Mombasa Island for sale restricting the sale to Europeans only. Only last month the Mombasa District Committee (body similar to a Municipality) has decided to sell 12 plots in Cliffe Avenue area on Mombasa Island wherein no Indians will be allowed to bid for the plots. On representations being made by the Indian Community it has been stated by the District Committee authorities that the Government has now recognised the rights of the previous plotholders and that the said area was in 1920 declared an European Reservation. Moreover support has been taken of the acts of 1918 and 1920 which are mere Government notices. One of them empowers the Governor to declare any area an European Reservation or an Asian Reservation and the other of 1920 declares the area in question an European Reservation. Here it should not be forgotten that the White Paper of July 1923 which abandoned segregation altogether between all the communities resident in this Colony was published after the year 1920 and therefore it could be said that the White Paper stands above all the acts now resorted to by the Government of Kenya for reviving segregation in township areas. It is for the British Cabinet to see whether a Crown Colony Government could overrule and disallow the enforcement of the acts and commands of the White Hall and Downing Street. Because at least it has happened so in Kenya. The acts and decisions of the Governors of this Colony have prevailed while the Command of His Majesty has been thrown into the waste paper basket and treated as dead letter. What would be the use of the Government of India's being in communication with the Colonial Office if the Government of Kenya is not to be stopped by the Colonial Office from proceeding further in such inequitable actions. The Indians on Mombasa Island have already suffered greatly by the Kenya Government's decision to recognise the rights of the European Plotholders. For instance all the Asians residing in the houses situated in Cliffe avenue area were notified by the Land Officer to vacate the premises before the end of March 1927 and similarly the Indian Landholders who had their houses rented to other Indians or Asians were also notified to ask their Asian tenants to vacate the premises forthwith failing which the Government threatened to forfeit their leases.

THE EDUCATION CESS.

In December last the Kenya Government imposed an additional Poll Tax of Sh. 20 per head on Indians and of Sh. 30 was imposed on the European Community at the eleventh hour when the Domestic servant tax was dropped at the instructions of the Colonial Office. The European Members on the Kenya Legislative Council have now made a move to do away with the Education Cess from their shoulders on the grounds that the Education Cess on European Community was imposed at a very short notice. In the March sessions of the Council a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to go through the subject of Education Cess has been adopted and accordingly a Committee has already been appointed and the recommendations of the Committee will surely be for the removal of the Education Cess from the shoulders of the European Community. The Indian community is to remain heavily burdened with that taxation since there are no Indian Members on the Legislative Council this year which is solely due to the mistake of the Government.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN KENYA LEGISLATURE.

In December last the Governor of this Colony had promised the Indian Community that the Government will nominate five Indian members on the Kenya Legislative Council for this year. But strange enough the Government published a notice in the local official gazette announcing elections for the Indian community, in that very month and when the Indian Leaders approached the Government authorities at Nairobi they replied that the notice was a formal one and the Indian Community need not worry about it. Since 1924 about three hundred Indians had registered themselves as voters and one Indian taking undue advantage of this stood as a candidate and was quietly declared by the Government as duly elected knowing well that the Indian Congress at Nairobi had taken no active steps for the registration of voters. When this was brought to the notice of the Government they again replied that the election was a legal one being quite in accordance with the Legislative Council Ordinance. But as the Indian Community remained unrepresented the Acting Governor in his opening address to the Legislative Council in March declared that four Indian Members will now be nominated but nothing has been done as yet, and the Indian ommunitq remains without representation.

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

Since 1921 the Kenya Government is trying to introduce a Defence Force Bill but as the Secretary of State for the Colonies had formerly refused to sanction its introduction it had been postponed from time to time. At last a Bill entitled an Ordinance to organise a Defence Force for the defence of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya was introduced in December 1926, which required every European between the ages of sixteen and fifty to join the proposed Defence Force. A Majority of the European community is against the compulsory principle of the Bill and they are now manifesting their feelings through a petition that is now being signed by the European Ex-service men and other members of that community. The petition referred be forwarded to His Majesty the King as the Kenya Government has refused to hear anything more on the subject.

The full text of the petition say, "inter alia".

"Your Majesty's petitioners submit that the opinions of Your Majesty's Native Commissioners should be obtained before Your Majesty's assent be given to a Bill that will conscript every British Male in the Colony between the ages of sixteen and fifty on the alleged pleas that the conscript force will increase the mobility of Your Majesty's King's African Rifles, and that the White population stands in danger of a rising from unarmed and peaceful natives living in their own Reserves or working contentedly on European farms. No evidence whatsoever has been adduced to show that such a danger exists yet the existance of this danger is the argument that has everywhere been employed to induce the people of this Colony to accept the conscription Bill, Your Majesty's petitioners unreservedly accept the great ideal that Your Majesty's Government is the Trustee for Your Majesty's African subjects living under the flag. They are constrained to admit that if it were true as alleged that the White settlers of this Colony could only safely face the unarmed tribes which live in the Reserves and among the settlers of Kenya with rifles in their hands then indeed, they would brand themselves before the world as unfitted to share in the trusteeship for these natives and this Trusteeship ought to be entrusted to others and more worthy hands. But Your Majesty's petitioners warmly deny that there is any danger to be feared at that could not be readily dealt with by a Police Force and in accordance with the procedure of the Common Law of England."

"The conscript Bill now offered for our acceptance deliberately exclude the oath of allegiance to Your Majesty and Your petitioners have every reason to know that this has been done so that the military organisation which the Bill creates may be available untrammelled by the penalties of military law in the event of certain contingencies wellknown to Your Majesty's Government. Your Majesty's petitioners pray that they may in any event be saved from being impressed into military organisation based on these conditions."

A DYING RACE.

MISERABLE PLIGHT OF THE RED INDIANS.

The "noble red man," having defied bison, hunger and the rigours of winter cannot stand up to American officials. The Red Indians, confined to reservations in various parts of the United States, even as near the east coast as New York State itself, are dying by thousands, abused and neglected.

Mr. Robert E. Callahan, a writer on western life, has just spent a year surveying the 22 principal Indian reservations. He declares that on some reservations he found the Indians killing their pet dogs and their horses to keep themselves alive.

The Indians are supposed to have schools, doctors, and churches of their own. Some of their young people have become graduates of white universities. But in Arizona Mr. Callahan found 7,000 Indians with only one doctor and one nurse to care for them.

Their wealth is held in trust for them by officials of the Indian Bureau. The Navahoes, of whom there are 2,500, are supposed to have thousands of dollars held in trust for them, yet they only received 17 dollars each during each of the last five years. The total amount of trust money in the hands of officials, Mr. Callahan says, is £1,600,000,000, but it is under such complete control that no relative of a dead Indian can administer his estate without the approval of the reservation agent.

There are estimated to be 340,000 Indians left in America. Mr. Callahan says 225,000 of them have been reduced to the most miserable condition of existence, and that unless some drastic changes are made the Red Indian within a few years will be extinct.

CHEAP DIAMONDS.

NEW DISCOVERY UPSETS ANTWERP MARKET.

The recent discoveries of alluvial diamonds in South Africa, in areas which are not yet controlled by the London Diamond Syndicate, threaten to upset the Belgian diamond market.

Important amounts of raw diamonds are said to have been sold at low prices, and foreign buyers of cut diamonds are withholding their orders in the hope that a slump in cut stones will result in the near future.

The Antwerp market, which already suffers from over-production, has important stocks in hand, and negotiations are going on between the employers and employees of the diamond-cutting factories to close down the mills for some weeks, or to work for three days a week instead of six.

It is known in Antwerp that the London Syndicate has sent representatives to Grasfontien, either to buy up the new diamond fields or to persuade the holders to enter the syndicate.

DRUNKEN BEES.

EVERY FLOWER A TAVERN.

How doth this little idle bee
Abuse each shining hour,
And all day long most wickedly
Lie tippling in a flower.

Dr. Watts's well-known lines are parodied, thus by Mr. G. W. Bulman, who, discussing "Bee Wine" in "The Bee World," refers to the wonder that many have felt as to why the worker bee carries on its strenuous labours which seem to bring no profit to itself.

He states that after much meditation on this point the strange thought has arisen with him that "the worker bee really intoxicates itself on the flower—that this extraordinary zeal for work is a species of drunkenness.

The tippling propensity of bees is hinted at by various poets, and Mr. Burman quoting some examples, proceeds: Bees, in fact, seem often to find in the flowers a wayside tavern in which they freely regale themselves. We may see dozens of them in the course of a late summer afternoon's walk on certain flowers. . . Take them in your hand and watch their queer antics as they buzz rather helplessly about. . . After a while in your hand they seem to recover, and fly off straight perhaps to another flower from which you may presently pick them off agann as helpless as before.

An expert once told him, in reference to the fact that bees in the hive, when given a few whiffs of smoke, can be handled without fear of stinging, that the smoke only alarms the bees, and their first instinct on being alarmed as to rush off and gorge themselves with honey. This has the effect of making them so "amiable" that they will not sting. And one recalls that there is an "amiable" stage in human intoxication.

BRIDE WON AT GOLF.

LOVER WHO REFUSED TO BE DISCOURAGED.

The woman golf champion of Kansas, Miss Margaret Waddles, had many proposals of marriage, but she refused all of them. "I will not marry a man I can beat on the links," she declared.

Now Mr. George Hipple, a wealthy Kansas City merchant, fell deeply in love with the pretty golfer, played her, was beaten, and so took his place among the rejected.

But he did not lose courage. For a time he disappeared from Kansas City, and Miss Waddles thought he had taken "No" for an answer and had gone for ever.

Mr. Hipple wasn't that sort of man, however. He had merely taken a holiday to practise golf. He played it day after day, coached by all the skilful players he could persuade to help him.

Then he reappeared in his "home town." He challenged Miss Waddles and beat her by one stroke. The marriage has just taken place.

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THE NUDE IN PARLIAMENT.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE MORALITY CAMPAIGN.

The war of words over Mr. Scitrovsky's new "morality" orders continues apace, and such incidents as the request of a plain-clothes detective in a tramcar that two women passengers should remain standing, because when seated their skirts failed to cover their knees, are reported daily, writes the Budapest correspondent of the Observer."

Fresh alarms and excursions occurred with the interpolation made in Parliament by Mr. Pakots, a Socialist member, who handed round an album containing reproductions of the Venus of Milo and nude paintings in the Art Gallery, which had been seized by the police in a shop-window in one of the principal thoroughfares. Mr. Pakots, created amusement by asking the members to inspect the photographs, and declared that the confiscation was an attack upon art and the freedom of artistic taste.

Mr. Scitovsky, however, held to his point, and mentioned that his order was mild when compared to the convention signed at Geneva in 1923. Although himself a lover of art, he objects to shop-windows being filled with reproductions of the nude in streets frequented by school children, who are brought up to regard nakedness as immodest in everyday life, Mr. Pakot's suggestion that the morality campaign would be better served by prohibiting women from "making-up" and combing their shingles in public received applause from all parties.

In a leading article on the question in the "Magyarsag," Mr. Emil Nagy, former Minister of Justice, says that the Hungarian Parliament would do well to take example by England in the expeditions dispatch of business. At Westminster writes Mr. Nagy, the member would merely have asked the Minister whether he did not consider that his order had been misinterpreted by the police, and the Minister would have answered yes or no, and added that he would look into the matter, the whole question being concluded within minutes.

The first performance in Hungary of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" has been found so appropriate to the present agitation, and many of the lines are so topical, that suggestions have even been made that Mr. Heavesi (the director of the National Theatre) harboured some political "arriere pensee" in producing the play.

LOVED A WAX DOLL

ARTIST WHOSE LIFE WAS WRECKED

The death is reported in Budapest of Michael Kallosy, known for many years throughout Austria and Hungary as "the madman who loved the wax doll."

Kallosy, a member of an aristocratic Hungarian family, fell madly in love with a beautiful Jewish girl and proposed marriage. Her parents, however, refused their consent on the ground that Kallosy was a Christian, and shortly afterwards the young Jewess married another man of her own religion.

The wrecking of his dreams turned Kallosy's brain. He rented a flat in house facing that in which his lost love lived with her husband, and every hour of the day he watched her window from his own.

One day a number of packing cases arrived from Paris and were delivered to Kallosy's flat. For several weeks he locked himself in his room and would not allow even his housekeeper to enter.

Finally the housekeeper, fearing for her master's safety, looked through the keyhole and saw him talking to the object of his dreams—the woman who lived opposite. She knocked at the door and was admitted by Kallosy, only to find that that the woman had disappeared.

It was sometime before the police ascertained the truth, which was that Kallosy by sending a detailed description and a number of photographs of the Jewess to a Parisian firm of wax model manufacturers had a life-like model of her made. He dressed the wax mannequin in clothing like that which from his window he saw her wearing.

When the object of his love became mother, the unfortunate man had a wax doll made, and this he placed in the mannequin's arms.

The police eventually persuaded M. Kallosy to enter an trylum with his two wax models, and it was in that institution that he died.

NUN'S HEALING GARMENT.

INSTANT CURE AFTER ITS BLESSING

Rome.—An official report of a claim of a miraculous instantaneous cure of a dying nun is published here, says a Correspondent in the "Sunday Chronicle".

The case was at Los Arcos, Navarre, Spain. The nun is Sister Generoso, who became gravely ill with an abcess on the liver which, after much treatment, the doctors declared could not be cured. They stated that it was only a matter of time before she died.

The sister could not take any nourishment, and appeared to be steadily sinking. As a last resort the other sisters sent a portion of her garment to France for special intercession of the Blessed Fournet, founder of the religious order of the Daughters of the Cross. Blessed Fournet was beatified recently by the Pope.

TOO WEAK TO GARB HERSELF.

When the garment was returned Sister Generosa was too weak to put it on, so the clothing was placed upon her body. It is declared that she immediately grew better, and within an hour was so well that she got up and dressed herself.

A doctor who had given up all hopes of her recovery was called and went to the convent in the belief that he was being called to give a certificate of her death. When he saw Sister Genorosa about her duties and examined her, he declared that there was not the slightest doubt that she was completely cured, apparently instaneously.

The case has been rsported to the ecclesiastical authorities, who are to make an investigation.

WORLD QUEST OF ATONEMENT

TO RIGHT 20-YEARS-OLD WRONG

Southampton.—A middle-aged man is sailing from Southampton on one of the strangest missions ever undertaken. He is Leslie Orton, a former shopkeeper of Camden Town, London, and he has started out on the first stage of a quest which may lead him across the world and back again before it is ended.

His object is to find a woman he has never seen and make amends to her for a wrong he committed twenty years ago.

A GRAVE WRONG.

"At that time I was a great friend of her husband," Mr. Orton told me, (says a correspondent in "Sunday Chronicle"). "Not knowing that it was his wife I was speaking about I made certain statements about her which eventually resulted in a separation. I lost sight of him afterwards and then later I heard that my allegations were unfounded and that I had committed a grave wrong.

"Now I want to make atonement, if it is not too late. I have got a little money saved up and I am going to spend it in tracing the family."

Mr. Orton produced an old and faded photograph of a pretty woman in the early twenties. "This and the fact taat she went to Baltimore 17 years ago are the only clues I have," he said.

NEW SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

A movement is on foot to restore King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem.

In the days of Israel's greatest glory the splendid building that crowned Mount Moriah was, in all probability, the costliest, most impressive and most beautiful of all the structures reared by mankind.

The mandate commission of the League of Nations recently received a request from certain rabbinical leaders urging that the commission petition the Government of Palestine for a strip of land upon which to build the temple.

The Scriptures contain such a detailed account of the temple that many students have striven to work out plans for its restoration.

It is set forth in the Bible that 150,000 men worked on the structure and credible authority says that its building consumed between seven and eight years.

Dr. John Wesley Kelchner, a noted Biblical scholar who has made a special study of the subject, estimates that to-day 5,000 skilled labourers working both in Europe and Palestine, aided by modern machinery and appliances, could do the same work in about five years at a total cost of about £2,500,000.

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CALCUTTA GUNNY MARKET

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. in their Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 13th instant state:—

Heavy Goods.—Early in the week the market ruled steady, but with no great volume of business reported rates have eased somewhat towards the close.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for May at Rs. 37|0|0; E. Bags for April and May|June at Rs. 40|0|0; Twill Sacking, 22"|—13 ozs. (8 x 8) for May|June at Rs. 19|0|0; B. Twills for April at Rs. 49|10|0; Liverpool Twills 4-1|2 x 24 hd. for April at Rs. 58|0|0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for October|December at Rs. 63|0|0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3-1|4 lbs.) for May at Rs. 76|8|0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—D.W. Flour Bags (48") for April at Rs. 60|4|0 basis; B. Twills for April at Rs. 49|10|0; Woolpacks for May|June at Rs. 2|7|6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July|September at Rs. 51|4|0 to Rs. 50|12|0, for 15th September|September at Rs. 51|8|0, for September at Rs. 51|0|0, for July|September 1928 at Rs. 48|0|0; A. Twills (48") for June at Rs. 58|0|0 basis; Woolpacks for April at Rs. 2|7|3, for May|June at Rs. 2|7|6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for April at Rs. 41|8|0 to Rs. 40|0|0, for May|June at Rs. 40|0|0, Hy. Cees for April at Rs. 50|8|0, For May|June at Rs. 50|0|0, for January|March at Rs. 48|0|0; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 57|4|0 to Rs. 57|8|0, for April at Rs. 57|8|0 to Rs. 57|4|0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for July|December and October|December at Rs. 49|0|0.

Hessians.—There has been good demand by shippers for ready and April hessians, particularly for nine porters, which have appreciated in value. Eleven porters for May|June have also received attention and an advance in rates has been paid. In the forward positions rates have remained steady but the business reported is not large. At the week-end the market re-acted on news of good rain in the jute districts, but rates quickly recovered on the market re-opening. At the close rates are again easier.

9 Porters for Ready and April at Rs. 15|11|0 to Rs. 15|8|0 to Rs. 16|1|0 to Rs. 15|13|0, for May|June at Rs. 15|11|0 to Rs. 15|10|0 to Rs. 16|0|0 to Rs. 15|14|0, for July|September at Rs. 15|8|0 to Rs. 15|12|0 to Rs. 15|10|0, for October|December at Rs. 15|8|0, for January|March at Rs. 15|4|0.

36"—9 ozs.—40" for April at Rs. 17|4|0 basis. Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for April and May|June at Rs. 94|0|0. 40"—10-1|2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 21|8|0 to Rs. 21|12|0, for April at Rs. 21|4|0 to Rs. 21|12|0 to Rs. 21|12|0 to Rs. 21|10|0. 40" 10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 21|0|0 to Rs. 22|0|0 basis, for April at Rs. 21|2|0 to Rs. 21|14|0 to Rs. 21|12|0 basis. 11 Porters for May at Rs. 20|12|0 to Rs. 21|0|0, for May|June at Rs. 20|10|0 to Rs. 21|0|0 to Rs. 20|14|0, for July|September at Rs. 20|8|0 to Rs. 20|12|0 to Rs. 20|8|0, for October|December at Rs. 19|14|0, for January|March at Rs. 19|8|0, for April|June at Rs. 19|4|0. 40"—12 ozs. for April at Rs. 23|0|0 basis. Wheat Bags for April at Rs. 25|8|0, for May at Rs. 25|0|0.

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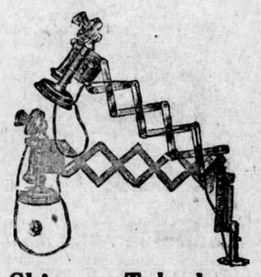

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PROGRESS TOWARDS DEMOCRACY

ILAKA PANCHAYATS INAUGURATED.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE OF OPTIMISM.

The following are extracts from the speech of H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb at the Inauguration of the Ilakha Punchayat, on Thursday:—

Your Excellency, I feel very great pleasure that it is to-day possible for me to request you to bestow your blessing upon the new movement which I have set on foot in my State and which I hope will lead to very beneficial results, in the times to come. The efforts and experiments which my State has been making for more than a generation to sow the seeds of Local Self-Government were not very encouraging when I began last year to think of extending their scope and deepening their foundations. It was thus that I made up my mind to launch a new scheme of Local Self-Government. The first step I took was in the City of Kolhapur itself and in half a dozen other towns of the State. In all these places, I have to-day elective Municipalities with elected Presidents.

The next step in the direction is the one which I am inviting Your Excellency to-day to inaugurate formally. This is indeed a very long step, for I wish this Ilakha Panchayat to be not one Institution, but a complete net-work of Self-Governing local institutions in all the villages in my State. The Ilakha Panchayat is formed of members elected by the Taluka Panchayats who are themselves elected by the people in the villages. I am in a way thrusting on my people the powers that I am giving them to-day and I hope that they, by their skilful management of pubic affairs, will allow me to place more responsibility on them in time to come.

The duties which have been assigned to the Panchayats are many. The most important of them is the spread of Primary Education. Another important duty which the Panchayats will be called upon to perform is the management of village temples and charities. These have always been recognised as being properly within the sphere of the Panchayats.

In this place, I should like to add one word to my Feudatories and request them to co-operate with me in making the Panchayat system a success and a benefit to the whole State.

GOVERNOR'S BLESSING.

His Excellency the Governor in his reply said.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have heard with interest the account given by Your Highness of the vicissitudes which local self-government has experienced and the efforts and experiments which have been made in this state with regard to it in the past generation. Though the results have in various respects not been encouraging Your Highness has not despaired and the steps you have taken in the city of Kolhapur and the other major towns of your State on which you have conferred elective municipalities with elected presidents, will give their citizens scops for displaying their capacity and fitness for the management of self-governing institutions. Not content with this, Your Highness has now evolved the present Panchayat scheme at the head of which is this Ilakha of central Panchayat based on Taluka Panchayats which again are based on the village Panchayats. Thus will be provided a net-work of self-governing institutions which will cover the country side. To the Central Panchayat, I find, is assigned the duty of fostering and guiding the village Panchayats.

The system is a very interesting one and, if your people accept and work it with the enthusiasm with which it has been evolved and introduced, the results must be instructive and valuable. Of the duties assigned to the Panchayats the most important, as Your Highness has stated, is the spread of primary education. I am well aware that under His late Highness's rule education made great progress in your State. Your Highness has worthily carried on the good work.

I note that the Panchayats will be called upon to manage the village temples and charities. Their importance is shown by the fact that their income amounts to about two lakhs of rupees a year. It is interesting to me to learn that these charities, belonging to various sects and communities, are to be administered by non-sectarian Panchayats, a proof, if proof were needed, of the confidence which Your Highness reposes in the good sense and good-will of your people. I join Your Highness in your expression of trust that those responsible will perform their duty to each sect or community in a spirit not only of tolerance but of sympathy. These qualities are required not merely in village affairs but in the wider spheres of political and social activity for which local self-governing institutions provide a most valuable training ground.

NEW RLY. LINE FOR PILGRIMS

LAHORE, April 16.

For the convenience of pilgrims who frequent Dera Baba Nanak an important Sikh shrine in the Punjab, connected with the memory of Guru Nanak, the North Western Railway have opened a new line connecting with Dera Baba Nanak. The portion of the line from Dera Baba Nanak to Narowal is almost finished, but there has been a relay owing to the constructions of a bridge over the river Ravi. This work, however, will soon be complete. The bridge, which will be a combined road and rail bridge, will be opened on May 3rd.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORK IN BOMBAY.

APATHY OF LEADERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The National Week has come and gone. More than one contributor to the local papers has found fault with the city Congressmen and the Provincial Congress Committee for the lack of interest in the celebration. Though public meetings were held daily for over a week in the various parts of the city the audiences were very poor indicating the gloom that is now seen in the country's national life. The chief defect in the City Congress work in my opinion is due to the fact that the ward committees and the Provincial Congress Committee are ignored by the so-called Congress leaders. Unlike Madras and Calcutta where the Swarajists both in the legislatures and local bodies are actively interesting themselves in the local Congress Committees and Congress work, Bombay finds that barring two or three gentlemen neither the Council Swarajists nor the members of the Nationalist Municipal Party in the Corporation care to know whether the Congress institution exists in Bombay and whether they owe a duty to the institution which sent them to the Councils and Corporation and to which they are sure to run at the next elections. It is a highly regrettable fait that even during the National Week these worthies could not devote a little of their precious time to Congress work. Reports appeared in the papers that the Bengal Congress Committee arranged a procession along the streets of Calcutta and it was led by Sjt. Sen Gupta and other Congress leaders followed by thousands of citizens. Look at that picture at Calcutta and this picture at Bombay where you could not even find speakers at the celebration meetings. (At Matunga on Tuesday the President had to dissolve the meeting after the only one speaker had spoken). The other day at Madras the President of the Congress stated that not much can be expected of the Swarajist Councillors who are occupied with the long and tedious Council work and that the middle classes should come into the front and supplement the work of these Swarajists in the councils and local bodies. In similar vein did Sjt. Anil Baran Roy, late Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and now a member of the Sri Arobindo Ashram at Pondicherry, write to a Madras paper. Sjt. Roy asks if our country has come to the stage when Congress work could be done only by the Swarajists in the Councils and local bodies. While both the President of the Congress and Sjt. Roy may be right in one way, the real facts are that barring the No-changers and the doubters between No-Changism and Swarajism there are very few people outside the Swarajists inside and outside the legislatures and local bodies who take to Congress work. Our M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s and corporators get tired of the long sessions of the legislatures and eagerly look to some rest on returning to their respective homes. Before this rest is over they have to send resolutions for the next sessions, the rains interfere and then preparations have to be made to go to the winter sessions. Thus they find themselves in a vicious circle like the Malayali Nambudhiri Brahmin who is humourously spoken of as desiring food after every sleep and sleep after food. It is no denying the fact that the Swarajists deserve most of the blame for the present demoralisation in the country and if they are sincere to the promises given to the people in the sessions of the Congress year after year, they must each of them undertake regular propaganda work during the intervals betwen the sessions of the legislatures and actively take part in the local Congress Committees and stimulate the other Congressmen who are now running them. The various Congress Committees should take a note of all M.L.A.'s M.L.C.'s and corporators who keep away from them and refuse to support their candidatures when they again go to them for support at the next elections. Nay, they should convene pulic meetings and pass resolutions of "No confidence" against them. These worthy gentlemen ignore the parent body which contributed to sending them to their places of honour and sleep for three years until the next election is nearby. When will our Swarajist legislators and corporators realise this inconsistency and retrace their steps and make full amends for their past apathy? The city Congress work can improve only by conjoint action of Congressmen both inside the Councils and corporation and outside. Let us hope that conditions will improve and that before we celebrate the next year's national week we will have a different story to tell.—Yours, etc.

R. K.

Bombay, April 14.

B. S. P. C. A. ACTIVITIES.

During the month of March last, the above Society employed in all 54 Agents, of these, 10 were on sick leave and 3 were employed for office and hospital work. The 41 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,237 individuals during the month. In 1,059 cases the accused were fined more or less, and in 98 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz., 99 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 48 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowig their carts to be overloaded. Also 28 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 171/8 in all. In 7 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals.

In 25 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

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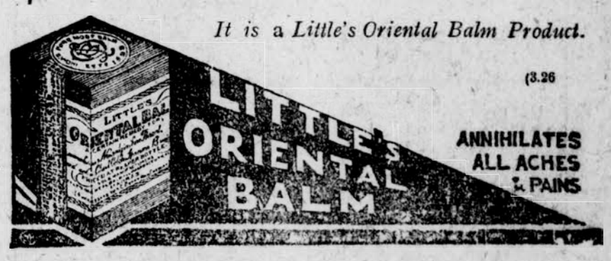

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